Vishnuprayag on the way to Badrinath at the confluence of two Himalayan streams, the Dhauli and the Alakananda. The picture was taken by a party of six Indian scientists who were on a mission from Government to find out a suitable site for locating a multi-purpose laboratory in the Himalayas. The party stayed in one of the buildings seen in the picture.—P.I.B.

SCIENTISTS' COLONY IN THE HIMALAYAS

A party of six Indian scientists left recently for the Himalayas on a mission from Government. A similar party went out last summer for the same object and visited many high peaks. This is an account of the expedition. The article describes the purpose of the visit and the results achieved.

IT was approaching midnight. The bus moved warily along the narrow road, through abyssmal darkness. On the left was a hill 1,000 ft. high, on the right flowed a Himalayan stream. Two dim lights shone in the distance. heightening a feeling of loneliness

A flash of light suddenly pierced the darkness, the brakes screenched, and the vehicle came to a dead stop. Six weary men clambered out, only to be told that the bulbs had fused and that the bus would go no further that night. Resigning themselves to forced rest, they spread their beds out on the road side and tried to sleep But sleep would not come easily in that lonely, Himalayan countryside. Thunder presently broke the stillness of the night, and lightning and rain followed, driving the six men back into the bus.

Dark Objects

Suddenly someone screamed. It was the driver's assistant. He had sighted some dark objects approaching ominously from the front. He gasped in horror: "The wild buffaloes!" None in the party had any firearms. Helpless, they waited for the beasts to charges. But a flash of lightning brought the anti-climax. The "beasts" proved to be no more than ordinary buffaloes. Mercifully, the driver announced that he was ready to move again as he had found some spare blubs The bus moved forward

Scientists On Mission

It was 4 a.m. on a foggy morning in June, 1948. The destination was Badrinath, in the United Provinces, near Garhwal. The party included a meteorologist, an astronomer, two experts on snow and glaciers, a geologist and a biologist. They were on a mission to the Himalayas on behalf of the Government of India

The object of the expedition was to find a mountain top, at a height of 14,000 to 16,000 feet, with about 10 acres of flat space on which could be located a multi-purpose laboratory of the type of the Jungfranjoch Laboratory in Switzerland. The laboratory would have separate departments dealing with: (1) snow and glaciers and their contribution to Indian rivers; (2) astronomical and astraphysical observations; (3) cosmic rays; (4) constitution of the upper atmosphere, study of solar radiation, meteors, mother of pearl clouds etc.: (5) geology and geophysical observations; (6) meteorology of the Central Asian table-land: (7) and study of flora and fauna

High Altitude Laboratory

The proposal for establishing a high altitude laboratory was first mooted in 1947. and an exploratory party was got ready in the summer of 1948 The party spent nearly a month visiting various peaks in the Himalayas. Many photographs of these peaks were taken. Among the sites they visited were two in the neighbourhood of Badrinath (the Narayan Parbat 19,570 feet: the Nar Parbat 19,210 feet); and three sites in the neighbourhood of Kuari Pass, ranging in height from 12,000 feet to 15,000 feet. The party on return to Delhi made certain tentative recomendations.

Before the Government of India commit themselves to the financial and other implications of this costly project, they require as complete a data as possible. An effort is, therefore, to be made to see whether sites more suitable than those already visited are available. With this object, a second party is being got ready to leave for the Himalayas this summer.

Facilities For Scientists

The site finally selected would have to satisfy many hard tests. It would have to be on a mountain top with about 10 acres of flat space on which buildings can be constructed to house an astronomical dome and a compact building to house departments for cosmic rays, biological research, snow and glacier study, meteorological observations, research on flora and fauna of the Himalayas etc.

This multi-purpose laboratory would be run by a number of scientists living in a Scientists' Colony which will be built at a somewhat lower level where living conditions are more suitable for human endurance than at the site of the laboratory.

Another condition the site has to satisfy is that no neighbouring mountain peaks should subtend an angle exceeding 10 degrees from the selected site.

Problems of transport from the plains, once the laboratory is set up, have also to be borne in mind. The party last summer was asked to look for a suitable place near the proposed site for a Scientists' Colony where an airfield could be developed. As an alternative, the possibility of helicopters landing and taking off in this region was to be examined.

A power station worked either by Windmills or by a waterfall to provide electric energy for domestic and laboratory use is another feature of the scheme.

For carrying the scientists up to the laboratory and bringing them back to the Scientists' Colony, the party was asked to examine certain alternatives. These were: a motor road; a funicular railway; or a rope trolley up to the hill-top working on electricity with buckets which could take up or bring down two or three persons at a time.

A water supply system and arrangements for wireless communication with India were other things to be gone into.

Who's Who In Party

The trip proved to be both interesting and instructive. The oldest man in the party, 65, was Professor S. P. Agharkar, a biologist. He represented the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. Mr. R. D. Dhir, of the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, was the leader of the party which also included another officer of this organization, Mr. Harbhajan Singh. Both are experts on snow and glaciers. An astronomer of the Indian Meteorological Department, Dr. R. Ananthakrishnan, a meteorologist, Mr. R. V. Badami, and a geologist of the Geological Survey of India, Mr. S. P. Nautiyal, made up the rest of the party. The Indian Meteorological Department and the Central Waterpower, Irigation and Navigation Commission were the sponsors of the expedition and the party had the benefit of mature advice, before it started, of eminent scientists like Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Prof. H. J. Bhabha, Sir J. C. Ghosh, Dr. J. N. Mukherji, Prof. M. N. Saha, and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Shri A. N. Khosla.

Recommendations

Of the many sites the party visited,

(Continued On Page 20)

SMTI. TAGORE'S RECITALS AT THE EXCELSIOR

(From A Correspondent.)

The return of Shrimati Tagore, to the Bombay stage, after an interval of more than a decade, is an event of importance, in dancing circles. Born in an old and well-known family of Ahmedabad, Shrimati migrated early for her education to Shantiniketan: she now belongs to the family of Poet Rabindranath by marriage.

Her dancing will be a real treat to dance lovers in this City.

She is not too far removed from the country's traditions nor is she too closely allied to the graphic and more direct art of the Western Ballet, not to be regarded wholly Indian. Though she knows the West and has given performances in Europe, she never ceased to belong to her country and her people.

UNDER POET'S INSPIRATION

How could she? For her native genius for dancing flowered under the inspiring guidance of Poet Rabindranath and in the process of giving rhythmic expression to the Poet's songs and even more to the recital of the poems by the Poet himself, the dancer in her, found its fulfilment and attained the fullness of maturity. She not only danced to the songs set to tune by the Poet—even the music was not necessary. She danced to his poems and also to his prose.

And in this, too, she found her fullest freedom: for Shrimati is not orthodox from the strictly classical point of view. This freedom she acquired by her mastery of technique and movement which earned for her the encoium from the Poet: Her mastery of the art has led her to a freedom which finds itself beyond the strict limits of rules in unfettered play of imagination".

The dance form that Shrimati has evolved derives as much from the Manipuri technique which she has made her own as from the songs of the Poet. Some of her dance compositions take their theme and their principal motif from these songs. Hence the lyric note and hence also the rich profusion and the haunting appeal of the songs in Shrimati's programme of recital

Smti. Tagore in one of her interpretative dance sequences.

The drama and dance festival in which Smti. Tagore plays a leading role will begin on the 22nd inst., at the Excelsior, and all the proceeds are to be divided between three institutions, the Infantile Paralysis Clinic, National Council of Women, and the Nrit'ya Kalalayam, the last being Shrimati Tagore's own school of dancing in Calcutta. While Shrimati Tagore will put up all the evening shows, the well-known actor and producer Prithviraj will stage his four dramas for the night performances.

In the Valley of the Tapajos in Brazil grows a plant called "The Kill Dog". Its poison is deadlier than that of the most effective snake venom; its sap, most virulent in the dry season and lethal at any time, and if accidentally taken to the mouth or the fingers, means instant death. One must wash thoroughly with soap after handling the plant.

This is just one story of the myriads of unknown plants. Scientists, delve deep into the regions and encounter strange experiences in

THE HUNT FOR MEDICINE—ACROSS THE FORESTS

MY WIFE died of cancer. And it was with her death in mind that I entered a fight against the disease which took me to the jungle-shrouded islands of Brazil's Amazon Valley, where I collected several hundred plants of possible medicinal value, writes ARTHUR J. BURKS in "The Science Digest".

Actually I do not know whether I accomplished anything constructive. So far as I know a cure for cancer does not course through the sap or lie under the bark or branches of tropical trees or plants.

But Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, with whom I collaborated, wished to process tropical plans as he processes human tissues in the laboratories of New York's Memorial Hospital. As director of Memorial Hospital and the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, Dr. Rhoads was engaged in analyzing materials including domestic plants, which previously had been analyzed but not as exhaustively as his excellent laboratory equipment made possible.

Faith In Plants

Dr. Rhoads' research would determine whether various plants were poisonous or not, and what their sap, leaves, branches, roots and bark could be used for. I already knew that Brazilian-Indian tradition placed faith in the curative properties of many plants.

While Dr. Rhoads hoped to find something in Amazon Valley plants useful in the treatment of cancer and allied diseases, he was eager to find anything that might prove of value to medicine.

The Mundurucu Indians of Central Brazil, whom I had already visited, were reputedly immune to cancer, with no tradition of the disease. Dr. Roads was doubtful, since there could not be a complete analysis of Mundurucu tissue such as Memorial Hospital regarded as indispensable. But he wished to overlook no possibilities.

I brought back over 400 plans which Indians and jungle Brazilians used in the treatment of colds, skin diseases, fevers of all kinds, cancer—common among "Indian-descended" Brazilians—ulcers, hemorrhage, tuberculosis, impotency and most of the other ills to which humanity genuflects.

Most of my work was in the Valley of the Tapajos, a river which is formed by the junction of the San Manoel and Juruena rivers, meeting around the appalling jungles of the northernmost point of the Matto Grosso and flowing north to the Amazon at Santarem

The Way For The Explorer

The Tapajos is sixth in size of the Amazon tributaries, its valley certainly one of the most beautiful. In either side low, rolling hills meet the near horizon. There hills are matted with jungles, trees fifty to a hundred feet high, among which may invariably be seen a few of the over a hundred species of palm trees.

Jungle-like islands so dot the river that it is never possible to see far ahead. Yet always a way is made because the islands are really doors that open for the explorer

Some plants were collected on the Cururu River, near the Matto Grosso, with the help of Mundurucu Indians and their German-Franciscan priest tutors. The Cururu, "River of Frogs", is a black-water stream flowing into the Tapajos and is alive with frogs of many kinds.

The Mundurucu Indians, savage headhunters until the priesthood contacted them permanently half a century ago, are the gentlest and kindest people I know, apparently, but the priests tell me that there is an occasional outbreak of paganism.

A Mundurucu with odd eyes will decide he is a medicine man, convince his fellow tribesmen that he is, and end up by poisoning a few of his enemies and getting away with it because he is "the chosen of Carusakaibo", the Hero-God of the primitives.

One authority on the Mundurucus, a highly cultured priest who speaks their tongue, told me that underneath they were still savage, patiently resigned to the encroachment of civilization. Civilization as such is a long way from the River of Frogs.

Chief among the plants collected on the Cururu was "Chiririshep", a fat-wood exuding a dark red sap that, used in tea or a bath, is said to cure acne, eczema and other skin infections, and "tirírica", a spined grass which festoons some areas, through which it is impossible to fight one's way, even with a machete.

"Tiririca" is respected by the natives as a cure for hemorrhage and a miscarriage preventive. It is used as a tea and in the bath. A Sister of the Immaculate Conception who has for twenty-seven years been the Indians' only "foreign" doctor, confirmed the value of "tiririca" tea and/or bath.

The Bark Variety

From the Indians I also got "hakau'en", or as the Portuguese has it, "matacalada" or "mata cachorro", the "Kill Dog" plant. Its poison is deadlier than that of the most effective snake venom, said all who knew it. Its sap, most virulent in the dry season but lethal at any time, accidentally taken to the mouth on the fingers, means instant death. One must wash thoroughly with soap after handling the plant.

Kill Dog, so the story goes, got its name long ago when some man tucked one of its bright green leaves into a piece of bread and gave it to a dog. The dog fell dead before it could walk ten steps—a tale I heard all along the river. I took the plant because it might prove useful as an anesthetic. Kill Dog's roots contain the most poison

I made a trip of one month to Campos de Ariramba, north of the Amazon at Obidos where I collected considerable "erva de chumbo". As a matter of official record—not very carefully made or kept—"erva de chumbo" is good for biliousness. A German priest friend of mine, preparing himself for an operation to remove a kidney, drank copious draughts of tea made from "erva de chumbo", as a result of which, he said, the operation became unnecessary.

The stuff, apparently rootless, grows on grass, shrubs, plants or on the ground, looks like a yellowish fishnet hung out to dry, or the fallen web of a crude spider. It feels like rubber. Illiterate Brazilians regard the tea of "erva de chumbo" as helpful to human fertility.

I should say that 70 per cent of all medicinal plants are recommended by Indians and Brazilians as good for the treatment of fevers or dysentery. The Brazilian jungle dweller differentiates between malaria, "paludismo", and all other fevers very simply; "paludismo" spills the fever patient into a hammock and perhaps kills him, others simply make him feel badly.

Odd Remedies

Of all the barks, roots, leaves, stems, grasses, molds, toadstools and various other forest growths, which Indians and Brazilians have used for fever—the Indians since time immemorial—the one which has attracted the most attention, aside from "cinchona", is the bark of the "cara-panauba" tree.

The bark is light yellow. The tree looks like a great many vines grown willy-nilly together, leaving deep interstices, sometimes completely through the tree. It is a towering tree, fairly plentiful in the Tapajos Valley. I brought back a supply of the bark. Brazilians also say it is good for bronchitis when taken in tea. Both Brazilian and American scientists are working on "carapanauba".

Many grasses and "tajas", the latter a kind of jungle lily, of which I encountered many varieties, are reputedly good for snake bite. Their juice is used in tea, the plants steeped for poultices and use in the bath. The commonest use is to apply the fresh pulled grass or "taja" to the fang marks.

How much of this is superstition it is difficult to tell. I've seen a number of snake-bite victims, crippled for life, who are alive because, they told me, they used these "home remedies". A German-Franciscan at Oriximina on the Trombetas, told me that he once had to use "taja de cobra", the only "remedy" available, when one of his companions on a jungle trek was bitten by a "jararaca".

The priest dosed the man with the juice, orally, continually, and though the bitten man reached the stage of bleeding at mouth, nose, ears and eyes, he nevertheless survived.

"Taja de cobra" is also known as "jararaca"—name of the snake—perhaps because of the markings on its stalk which resemble the reptile's varicolored spots.

"How many children have you, alive and dead?" is a question commonly asked in the Valley of the Tapajos.

"Ten", is the usual answer, "two living"!

If one does not ask the question as stated above, but "How many children have you?" the answer runs like this:

"We have two living children and eight dead ones".

It is understandable why search for medicinal plants, down the years, has led to plants and trees useful in getting children past the first two dangerous years, most children dying in the first year.

Deadlier Than Snake

Many trees secrete a latex that looks very much like rubber fresh from the tree. "Abiurana" secretes a whitish latex that may be imbibed in milk, coffee or water; Brazilians and Indians believe it to be an excellent vermifuge, tonic and general protection against sickness.

The towering tree weeps more profusely than the rubber tree. The taste is not unpleasant, pitchy, and leaves a tart after-taste. The "abiurana's" close relative, "abiurana amarela", secretes a yellow, thick cream which often serves children near the trees with almost all the food and drink they have—while the sap flows.

One of the oddest remedies, to my mind, is a parasitic growth called "guaribinha", to be found in crotches of many kinds of trees, including the "babassu" palm. It has a green stem and a body that looks like the arm or leg of a teddy bear. Natives called it "guariginha", "little guariba". "Guariba" is the Indian or Tupi name for the red howler monkey.

Indians make a tea of this hairy growth for whooping cough, which they and Brazilians call "cough of the guariba", the cough sounding remotely like the chanting of the howler. I took several specimens of this.

Cure For Elephantiasis

There is a mullein-like, low-growing weed called 'lingua de vacca', "cow's tongue," because it bears some slight resemblance to that organ turned light green, which is used for many things, but is believed to be most useful according to jungle "doctors" in the treatment of a disease which Indians and Brazilians know by many names: elephantiasis.

There are thousands of such plants, probably. It took five months, collecting the morning, recording in the afternoon, to collect 400 plants and 20 bottles of latex. Probably most had been processed previously, their medical properties exploded or utilized. Scientists, until Dr. Rhoads made a start, had more or less taken it for granted that the ground had been covered. But, even so, Dr. Rhoads may be the pioneer when the complete record is in.

A collection of the best Australian varieties of gladiolus will be flown across the Pacific for the Californian international flower show. Leading Australian professionals and amateurs are contributing to the collection which will be a symbol both of Australian goodwill and the healthy spirit of enthusiasm now animating horticulturists "down under". An armful of blooms from a Clayton (Victoria) farm which will be contributing to the Australian collection a the Californian show in March.

Non-Starter

A guest conductor was greatly annoyed at rehearsals because at least one member of the orchestra was always missing. After the last rehearsal, he tapped for attention and said: "I want to thank the first violinist publicly for being the only man in the orchestra who had the decency to attend every rehearsal."

The first violinist hung his head. "It seemed the least I could do," he said in a deprecating tone. "You see, I shan't be showing up for the concert to-night!"

*

An American film producer was selecting a chief for his scenario staff. The producer insisted that the successful applicant must be a college graduate. He looked with favour upon one applicant, and asked if he had had a college education. The answer was in the affirmative.

"Show me your diplomas", demanded the producer.

The applicant tried to explain that it was not customary for college graduates to carry diplomas around with them.

"Well, then," demanded the producer with a slight sneer, "say me a big word."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Science Editor of the North American Newspaper Alliance Mr. Thomas R. Henry is at present in the Arctic Waters along with a U. S. Navy Expedition. The team, which has set up its headquarters in Greenland seeks to demonstrate that navigation in Arctic waters is possible even during the winter. As is the case with all such adventures, the team met with initial misfortunes—in that a helicopter partcipating in the mission met with a disastrous crash, killing its pilot outright.

"The idea that all Greenland is cold—at least the southern part of the world's largest island—is one of the first illusions to be shattered when one flies out of the 23-below chill of a Labrador dawn to land five hours later in what seems like early spring in New England", says the author.

Of the weather he describes: "Warm blizzards come from the north and cold weather sweeps up from the south. This curious inversion is one of the major features of Arctic weather."

Straight From Arctic Waters

ONLY NEWSMAN ABOARD ICE-BREAKER GIVES FIRST HAND ACCOUNT

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE NAVY'S COLD WAR OF STEEL AND CRUSHING POWER AGAINST ICY ARCTIC SEAS COSTS ITS FIRST LIFE ON FEBRUARY 22 IN THE CRASH OF A HELICOPTER PILOTED BY LIEUT. RICHARD L. WISKIRCHEN OF LAKEHURST, N.J.

The pilot was trapped in wreckage and drowned in the freezing water of a Greenland Fjord after taking off from the 'Editor's' flight deck on a scouting mission down the mountain-rimmed coast. Two passengers leaped to safety on the ice when the aircraft struck the surface.

The helicopter, which is the "eye" of the icebreaker in spotting leads through the ice, suddenly lost altitude after crossing the edge of the flight deck.

The ice ordinarly would have supported the weight of the crippled craft, one rotor of which was broken off on impact. It so happened, however, that the ice in that area had been broken by the "Edisto" on the previous day.

The helicopter balanced precariously on the edge of the ice for a second enabling two passengers seated behind the pilot to leap to safe footings.

Lieutenant Wiskirchen, either trapped or knocked unconscious was unable to extricate himself before the craft slid into the water.

It required two hours to recover the body and the damaged aircraft.

The accident delayed for a day the start of the second phase of the icebreaker's winter campaign against Arctic winter ice.

We already have crossed the Arctic Circle along Greeenland's west coast the first Navy ship to accomplish this feat which may have been done before by Danish coastal ships in an exceptionally "open" winter

Narsarssuak lies at the southern foot of Greeland's 800,000 square mile icecap Air masses come over the world's largest island from any direction—but chiefly from west or east —and follow the slope of the ice and are rapidly lifted from sea level to the elevation of the interior which is approximately 9,000 feet. On the way up the air is cooled and all the moisture squeezed out of it.

Over the centre of the icecap, the cold-air mass builds up like an iceberg in the substratosphere until eventually its weight is such that it can no longer remain stable. Then the air mass spills over rushing down the slopes of the rapidly descending surface of the ice at velocities which may be as great as 100 miles an hour.

Pressure Increases

As the air mass comes down pressure increases, according to the ordinary gas law of physics. This definitely raises the temperature at least 30 degrees from the top of the icecap to sea level. The air mass is heated further by the friction of the air molecules rubbing past each other at such great speeds.

Thus a bizzard, whose air may have had a temperature of 30 degress below zero fahrenheit when it started is quite comfortably warm when it hits Narsarssuak. On the other hand, there is nothing to warm the south winds which come at sea level across the stormy North Atlantic.

The warm north winds are a major factor in the astonishingly mild climate of this roop settlements at the top of a South Greenland fjord only four degrees south of the Arctic Circle. Here, the average temperature last winter was better than that of most cities in the United States north of the Hudson river.

The astonishing sparsity of snow is also explained by the extreme dryness of the air sweeping down off the Polar cap. All precipitation has been squeezed out of it long before it reaches sea level. Terrible snow storms aloft, at an altitude of a mile or more are among the major perils of air navigation, and the forecasters must constantly be on the look out for them.

Warm winds of the north are the rule, but there are occasional exceptions—the so-called Catabatic Winds. These come when circulation over the icecap has been stagnant for days at a time and the ice has had a chance to cool the air above it Then Narsarssuak can expect really cold weather for two or three days.

That is one reason, the forecasters say, for the present exceptionally cold winter. There have not been enough northern blizzards and the place has been as cold as Des Moines or Chicago.

Three women left London recently for Transjordan on one of the world's toughest nursing and welfare assignments among 800,000 Arab refugees crowded beyond the Israeli border. They are (from top) Miss Henrietta Hanckel, Miss Mary Wallen and Miss Beatrice Barbes.

No Eskimos In Greenland

THERE are no Eskimos in Greeland. That is one of the first delusions to be shattered when one reaches this Arctic Avalon where the Greeland Command of the U. S. Air Forces has set up its headquarters.

The people look like Eskimos. They have the hairless faces, straight black hair and slant eyes of Orientals. But they consider themselves a race apart, a mixture of Dane and Eskimo with a slight sprinkling of every race under the sun due to the whaling and sealing ships which frequented Greenland through most of the 19th century This race, under the strict isolation forced by the Danish Governmet, is becoming fixed—a new people in the world. One must go south to Labrador or west to Baffin land to find any real aboriginals.

Perhaps nowhere else on earth are anti-fraternization rules so rigid. Five miles from this headquarters station of the Greeland Command of the U. S. Air Forces is a sizable Greelander village surrounding the ruins of the first Christian church. in the westerr. hemisphere, built and dedicated in 1002 A.D. But during the six years American soldiers have been here there is only one instance where one of them has ventured into Karsiarssak. This was when an Army doctor went there on an emergency call and got a severe reprimand for staying to look around after attending to his patient.

The strict isolation is part of the agreement under which American troops are allowed to maintain bases on Danish territory. The wisdom of the rule is easily seen when one considers the bad effect on the natives which would almost certainly come from contact with the soldiers however, closeely it was regulated All trading must take place through the only man who is allowed any contact, the Danish factor and storekeeper at Narsarssuak.

Until a few years ago all trade here was by a system of barter. Now currency, negotiable only in Greenland but with the same value as that of Denmark, is used. The prices charged to natives for imported commcdities —sugar, tea, fishing gear, rifles—and the prices which they in turn receive for their products do not follow any accepted rule. Market prices are disregarded, but rates are adjusted to one another so that purchase and sale values are approximately equal. When accounts show a deficit against the natives, they are subsidized by the State.

Mode Of Travel

All this, the Danes point out, is intended as an effort to help this newly developed race to make the grade between their primitive, but very efficient ways of life, and civilization. They have been kept away deliberately from a great deal of that civilization. The Danes have brought no automobiles or mechanized equipment into Greenland to compete with native labour. There are no roads and no railroads. All travel is still by foot or by dog team.

But even the little contact that has been allowed, it is claimed, has had a deteriorating effect. With a country store at hand the Greenlanders tend to loaf during the winter rather than use their old skill as hunters and fishers to procure food.

THE headquarters of the Greenland Command of the U. S. Air Forces located almost on the site of the first white settlement in the western hemisphere—has been having a tough winter. The temperature quite frequently has gone below zero (fahrenheit) in this fjord which Lieut. Col. A. J. Boot, Deputy Commander of the base, calls the "Palm Beach of the Arctic," and from whose broadcasting station goes out several times each day the "voice of sunny southern Greenland."

It was different last year, the soldiers say. Then the average temperature was better than that of central New England and there was not nearly so much snow. It would not have been a bad winter resort for folks from New York city who found Florida beaches too crowded or too expensive.

Typical U. S. City

A rather typical American small city is functioning along the narrow fjord—which winds inland for about 10 miles through low mountains—where the Icelandic sea king, Erik the Red, established in 982 A.D. the first colony in the new world, and where his son built the first church. Purely by accident, it is likely, Erik hit upon the ideal spot in the far north—probably a lot better than any place in his native Iceland

Erik always has been given credit for perpetrating one of the great real-estate swindles in history. Going back to Iceland after three years of exile, he named his new found country "Green Land.", because he thought the name would be an inducement for his hard-pressed fellow countrymen to buy farms from him. "Greenland" sounded good after "Iceland" —but the actual names, everybody has thought since, should have been just the opposite, since 80 per cent of this island is covered with an icecap one or two miles deep.

But from the evidence here, say officers and soldiers who have seen the country at all seasons, Erik may have been quite sincere. For he had entered this fjord in midsummer when meadows of tall grass stretch several hundred yards to the foot of the mountains on each side, when almost jungles of stunted birches

(Continued On Page 23)

THE KHYBER PASS

By P. N. Mehra

THE Khyber Pass figures so largely in all accounts of the history of India. It abounds in the relics of the past being the famous gate-way to India for the invasions of Alexander, Ghazni, Tamberlane and the others.

Before the partition; for the tourists and the visitors it was a great show place. The hills of the Khyber Pass lie as it were a wedge between the plains of India and Afghanistan, and its length of 24 miles from its mouth at Jamrud and the end at Torkham yield more food for the thought of a historian, the diplomat, and the railroad engineer, than any other tract of the same length in India.

To the historian, it conjures up all the invasions that India had to face in the past and then the Afghan Wars of the more recent times. To a diplomat, it is a constant headache, as not only the local tribes are a problem in themselves, but the powers all around have got to be dealt with. Pakistan's cooking in the sauce of 'Islam' too are proving useless.

Its railway line and the road are a marvel of engineering and were constructed at a fabulous cost which is no wonder when we take into consideration the nature of the country.

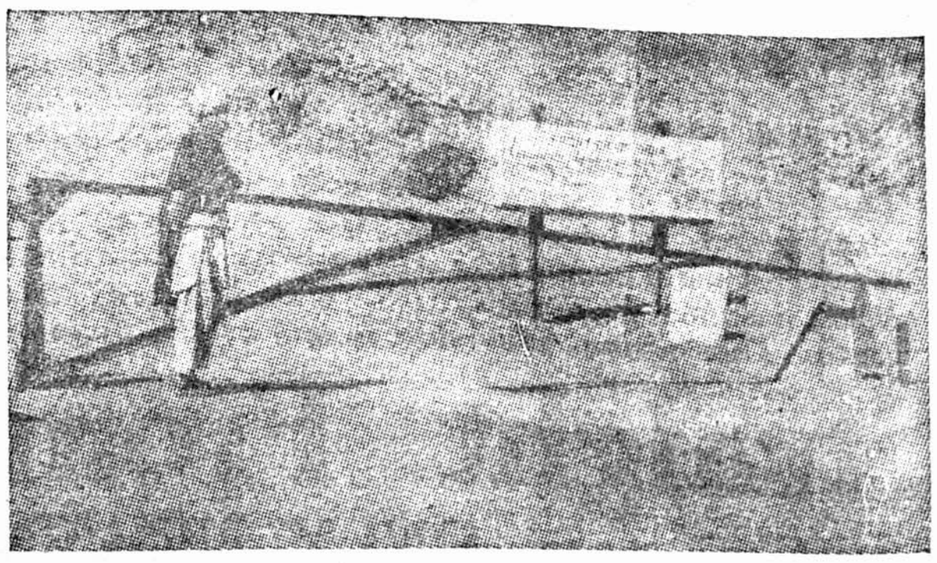
Except for the railway, the road and a few pickets scattered here and there, the land is tribal; inhabited by the Afridi tribe. It is a warrior clan to whom a rifle is the most coveted and the greatest possession of their life. They are a handsome lot, with rather fierce looks, very entertaining and good at heart.

Their greatest pest is their family feud and almost every one of them at some stage or the other of his life is up with an intrigue against his TARBUR as they call it.

Their chief problem till recently was the water supply which has now been solved by the British by means of making reserve tanks in different villages.

They make most spectacular mud houses with watch towers which are a sight all along the way. The land is mostly barren with rugged hills all around and almost every necessity of life has got to be imported from the outside world.

From Jamrud (9 miles from Peshawar) you enter the Tribal Territory and by then all the greenery and vegetation of Peshawar has turned into the bare bleak hills of Khyber, except for a few thorny bushes scattered by the road side. But it is all the more picturesque for its bareness.



'DURAND LINE'.... pre-partition picture.

Through a zig zag road you climb up the Pass and you see some very pretty pickets perched on the hillocks here and there to watch the road and the railway line.

Then you descend a litle,—the gorge narrows and the famous place of Ali Masjid is reached. This is the real Pass and is known for the most brutal massacre which took place during the first Afghan War. It became later the headquarters of the local coal merchants.

Of course, before you leave Jamrud you should see the Jamrud Fort built by the famous Sikh General Hari Singh Nalwa, and there are some very interesting relics of his which are kept in a Gurdwara inside the Fort. He died here and many Sikhs used to pay visit to his Samadh (the shrine) before partition.

From Ali Masjid on the pass a little higher up is Landikotal the Military Cantonment. Along this way the pretty mud houses of the inhabitants are seen and a little bit of vegetation too greet your eyes.

Another five miles all down hill bring you to the much talked of border at Torkham. The Pakistan Territory terminates here and further on is Afghanistan.

Honorary And Supernumerary

DOCTORS & MEDICOS

BY V. V. RAO

THERE are doctors and doctors. What I mean is that there are doctors of many kinds. If you catch my meaning you will see that there are (a) doctors of medicine to whom you go when you are ill or imagine you are ill; (b) doctors of academic distinction viz. all the Ph.D.s, D.Sc's.' D.Litt.'s, D.C.L's etc. and (c) doctors created by the Universities—of late they are very vigorous in this pursuit.—, viz., those on whom honorary degrees of Doctor have been conferred.

❦ ❦ ❦

Doctors of type (a) have been with us from time immemorial, that is, from the time when the first men were evolved from apes according to Darwin or were created by God, whichever is your belief or conviction—I do not want to raise and lose myself in side issues—As evidence you have only to look at the medicine men of the wild primitive tribes in Africa, Australia and other countries. This type of doctor has been developing his art of healing and prospering in his calling during all these long centuries in all the countries of the world. He has always been eagerly sought after. He has been treating men, women, and children—not only human beings but also animals—Look at the big hospitals with uptodate operation theatres with all sorts of queer instruments—the large medicine stores with many kinds of potions, powders, tinctures, injections etc—the eminent doctors who are specialists in the diseases of particular parts of the body, viz., the specialists in the diseases of the eye, the heart, the E.N.T. (oto-ruino-largugologists—to give one his full name in medical jargon) etc etc

Not content with their special line they have now invaded almost all other walks of life. The subtle influence they have over ailing men and women has been turned to their advantage. In politics the lawyers were holding the field so long, but alas! Those days are gone Doctors of type (a) are now gaining ground in that field. One of them has even ascended the highest pinnacle in this field in recent times. You know I refer to Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya who holds the exalted position of "Rashtrapathi" (1948-49). Some of them are Premiers of Provinces and States. There is no cabinet in which at least one of them is not present. They are also coming to be elected in large numbers to the Municipal Councils of Cities. They have also secured good representation in many Universities. So you see that if lawyers had their day once, the doctors are slowly but surely displacing them. They are sure to have their day soon.

❦ ❦ ❦

The doctors of type (b) have always been a mild lot. Most of them are in the teaching profession that has been characterised as the noblest of professions but the sorriest of trades. They have been the subjects of much pleasantry owing to their characteristic forgetfulness, neglected personal appearance and apparent failure in life measured by the yard stick of bank balance, car, bungalow etc. They are content to be members of committees set up by Governments and heads of research departments under universities. They have so far been playing subordinate roles in the matter of governing their countries, in fact they submitted themselves so much to the politicians that it was necessary for a "Hiroshima" to be enacted to rouse their conscience. In the recent Congress, Muncipal and University elections the electorate has shown a definite preference for the doctor over the lawyer. Seeing this trend our lawyer leaders are also becoming doctors, some of them over and over again. The Universities vie with one another in conferring degrees on them whenever they happen to come near them. These doctors must by now have lost count of the number of degrees of "Doctorate honoris Causa" that have been conferred on them. This (c) type of doctor is now being created by our Universities not so much in a horizontal direction as in a verfical direction. What I mean is that their number is not increasing but the number of degrees per person is on the increase.

❦ ❦ ❦

When you have doctors of various types (a), (b), (c) should you not have some mark for each to distinguish one from the others? It will not do to refer to all of them as Dr. Pattabhi, Dr. Raman and Dr. C. R.—all by the same prefix Dr. therefore I suggest the following changes in their titles:—

1) Doctors of type (a)—Doc. eg., Doc. Pattabhi.

3) Doctors of type (c)—Drh. eg., Dr. Raman.

3) Doctors of type (c)—Drh. eg., Drh. C. R.

Note the 'h' in Drh to denote the honorary nature of the degrees they hold.

If this suggestion is adopted there is no need to rack one's brain to find out which doctor belongs to which type. There is more need now to think of this especially because the doctors are slowly but surely coming to the fore.

'Phone Tapping, A Big Business In U. S.

By C. A. WILLIS

IN NEW YORK the busy politician picks up his buzzing telephone, and answers "helo, everybody!" "Everybody" in this case includes of course the police, ren-hunting G-men, the Unamerican Committee, private 'phone-tappers employed by interested Wall-Street magnates, as well as the person actually making the call. For in the U.S.A. today, if you want a really private conversation you're only likely to find it in the middle of some suitable desert. And even then watch out for microphones in the cacti.

Mass eaves-dropping, particularly in New York, is going on on a scale which leaves the Gestapo standing. It is not confined to the spy-hunters of the F.B.I. and the Unamerican Committee, nor even to the State police. No sir, in America private enterprise has a hand in everything! Police of five States are still searching for ex-detective Ken Ryan, who left the City Hall (Via a window) after admitting his part in a $100,000 scheme to tap the 'phone wires of Mayor O'Dwyer and seventy-five other key officials in New York, Chicago and Detroit. Wall-Street millionaires, headed by Glenoenin Ryan, whose oil holdings are believed to exceed $160 millions, are alleged to have been concerned in this particular project. How many other such listening posts may be in operation, no one can say. 'Phone-tapping is such big business that we recently had the spactacle of two major firms—the Dictaphone Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation—squabbling with one another because the Dictaphone Company resented the monopoly on patent rights in listening-in apparatus, achieved by the A.T. and T.

All this eager espionage is costing a lot of dollars. In the New Year budget an extra five-million Dollar allocation was made to the Justice Department, and the U.S. Assistant Attorney-General, S. A. Andretta, agrees that most of this is for the F.B.I. which, incidentally, is now busy hiring about a thousand new agents.

The "loyalty probe" of Government employees continues. Minute investigation is made into the past of every twenty-year-old blonde who holds a stenographic job in a backstreet mail-office. Personnel manager's offices are cluttered up with anxious G-men who want to know if that guy Smith they employed for three weeks in '24 showed any leanings towards radical views. Their voluminous reports mention almost everything—except the bill of rights.

Ten Commandments

It is still legal in the U.S.A. to be a Communist. (Except in Maryland, where the State authorities have already made it a felony). If the New York trial of the eleven Communist leaders finds them guilty, however, then Communism in effect becomes a federal offence. Europeans know where that leads. Especially as "Communist" and "fellow-traveller" are already terms which cover a great deal of country. Thurman Arnold, prominent Washington Attorney who has advised many Government workers charged with "disloyalty", recently gave the benefit of his experience to readers of "Harper's Magazine". He lays down "Ten Commandments" for citizens who wish to keep on the right (the ultra-right) side of the investigators. Here are some of them: "Do not attend any social gathering, no matter how large, at which a 'subversive' may also be present. This includes dances . . . never talk, even to your neighbours, or at social gathering about controversial issues. If your views offend someone, they may show up in a report in a distorted fashion, and you will never know who gave the information . . . Do not marry anyone who, however many years before, had radical associations in college . . . Avoid, if you can marriage with anyone who ever visited Russia, read Karl Marx or contributed to war-relief drives for the Spanish Loyalists. . . ."

Many Americans, of course, are challenging this Goebbelsian Melodrama. Opposition to the "Communist trial" has been steadily growing all over the country, and the adroit way in which the Reds' attorneys have managed to spotlight the deficiencies of the New York jury system made ears in Washington redder than the Soviet flag. Twenty-six purged mailmen have now filed suit in the Federal Court in an effort to get the loyalty probe declared unconstitutional as an infringement of basic human rights. An ex-Assistant-Attorney General (of the Roosevelt era), John O. Rogge, is leading in this suit. The defendants include the present Attorney-General, Tom Clark; the Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board, Seth Richardson; and the Postmaster-General, Jesse Donaldson. The outcome of this case will be awaited with great interest.

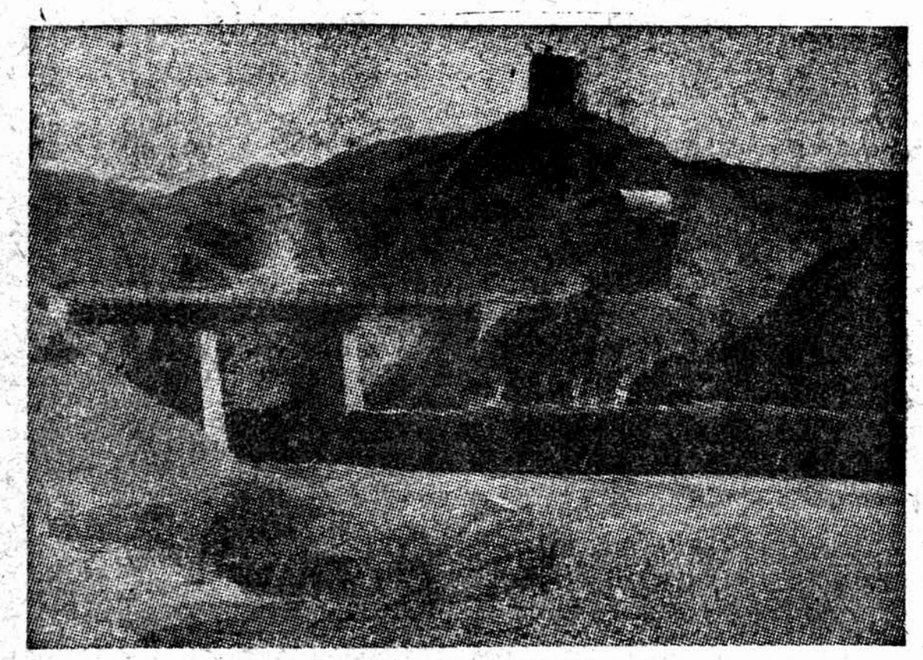
This is the sort of dismissal notice purged employees are receiving; paragraph one: "You are hereby notified that you are dismissed for reasons that are confidential". Paragraph two: "You are required, within five days to answer the charges contained in paragraph one". And if you receive such a letter, it is no defence to quote President Truman: "Free speech and freedom of thought are cherished realities in our land. Any denial of human rights is a denial of the basic belief of democracy". For it is not Truman, but F.B.I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover, who has the last word today. "Tolerance to all peoples" this head spy told the American Legion, is "Uncle Sam's Achilles heel", and civil liberties are being used "to wreck the American way of life"!

FRONTIER IN FERMENT

The threatened break in diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan over the question of the freedom of tribal areas on the other side of the Durand Line is an ominous development on the North West Frontier, with possible repercussions on the defence of India.

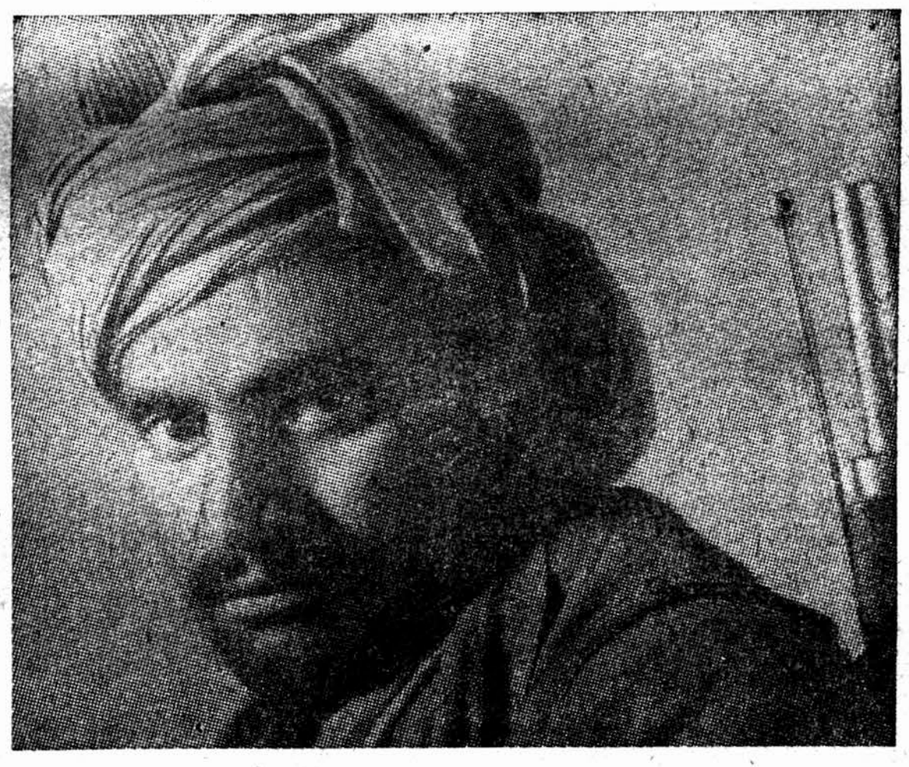
This flare up has brought in to limelight the fateful Khyber Pass—the gateway of invasions. While one school of political thought easily sees Russian hand in the trouble, another school anticipates U. N. intervention.

The Khyber Pass, overlooking the Peshawar plain. The Zigzag road on the right and the pickets on the left can be seen.

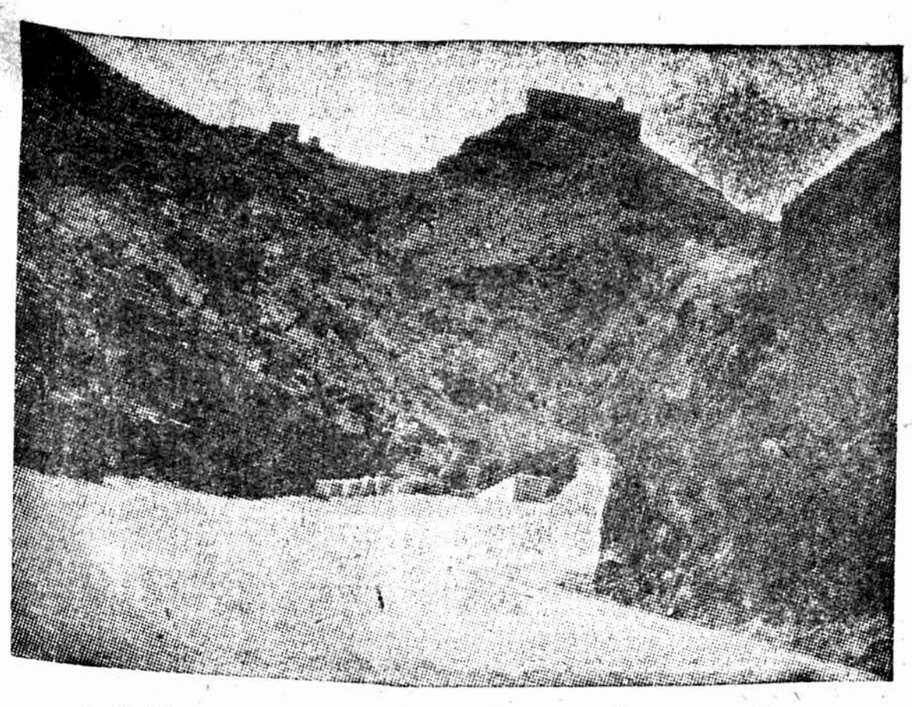


A railway bridge with the picket guarding it from the hill top.

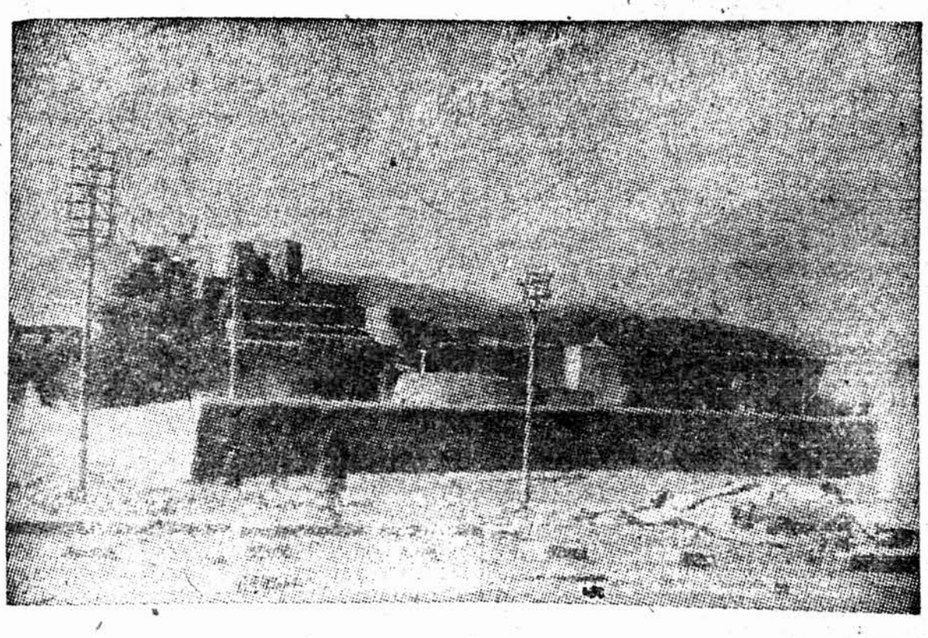
Pak-Afghan Border—Courtesy—"The Economist".



'AFRIDI'—the type of people who inhabits the region. To him the rifle is the most coveted possession of his life.



Another view of the road and the picket on hill top.



The Jamrud Fort built by the famous Sikh General Hari Singh Nalwa.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ODOM, who has completed a 5,010-mile non-stop flight alone from Hawaii to Teterboro, New Jersey, in 36 hours, setting a new world distance and speed record for light planes, is, at 29, a legendary figure in aviation circles. With Milton Reynolds, he also holds the round-the-world speed record, made with a converted twin-engined army bomber in April 1947—20,000 miles in 78 hours, 55 minutes, 12 seconds. Here, he describes the hazards and thrills of a flight such as he has just made in his Beechcraft Bonanza plane, the Waikiki Beech.

FIVE THOUSAND MILES IN 36 HOURS

Thrill Of A Record Non-Stop Flight

By CAPTAIN WILLIAM P. ODOM

Exclusive to "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE trip is over—5,010 miles, 36 hours of peering into the sky, no sleep, not much food, constant attention to controls—but now my feet are on the ground again, and I am tired but satisfied.

On my way out to Hickam airport, Honolulu, on Sunday morning, I checked off in my mind the list of "musts": A last-minute inspection of the plane, my little box with a clean shirt, socks and electric razor—this in case I was forced down short of my mark: I wanted to look presentable. I looked down at my suit, too. It was my good-luck suit, the same one I wore on my flight around the world with Milton Reynolds.

INITIAL CHECK-UP

The Monday morning hours sped past with final preparations, and, all the afternoon, as I worked out my last plans and made rechecks, a soft breeze blew across Hickam field. Then evening came, warm and tropical. I moved toward the plane for my 7 o'clock takeoff. A great many of my friends surrounded me, wishing me well. Last handclasps and up onto the wing of my plane and into the cockpit. I sat there for a minute with clenched fists, telling myself, "You can make it; you can make it."

I got the signal to go and taxied to the end of the runway. The little plane shook as I "revved" up the engine and then flashed down the concrete strip. After about 3,500 feet I felt an easy sway as the plane took to the air. I suddenly felt that I wanted to zoom ahead with the speed of a rocket—to get into the journey. My course was north-east, to San Francisco and then on to New Jersey.

Immediately after my take-off a B-17 of the Air Rescue Service followed me into the air and stayed with me for the first 975 miles.

I passed over Waikiki Beach, gave a salute to the open volcanic maw of Diamond Head and speeded over the waters of the Pacific at 5,000 feet.

My plane is fairly soundproof, but the whir of the motor filtered through and at first was pleasant. As the trip wore on, however, it became a steady, monotonous hum.

Slowly, darkness settled and the quarter moon was sharp and clear in the sky. Behind and above me was the B-17 and we kept up constant communication by radio. I became terribly sleepy and only the constant activity of checking an instrument, a chart, or handling the wheel kept me awake. Then there came a feeling of aloneness in sudden surges, and I turned to look back into the darkness to see the lights of the B-17

About midnight I ate a chocolate bar. That seemed to give me a new vigour and I flew onward under the now brilliant stars with my senses sharpened to the whir of the engine, the sound of the wind, and my panel lights. Throughout the entire night my throat was dry and I drank a lot of water—and all night, too. I awaited daylight.

COMPANION RETURNS

About 4-30 Tuesday morning, the B-17 crew said they were turning back. We joshed each other over the radio and with a last farewell they turned and headed back for Hawaii. In a final glance I saw their tail lights disappear into the darkness. I was alone now at 11,000 feet over the waters of the thundering Pacific. Overhead, the great expanse of the sky flickered with its lights.

Then, an hour later, at about 5-30, daylight came and I leaned back in my seat and stretched out. I felt sure now that I would make New Jersey without mishaps. By 7 o'clock I was hungry. I pulled out some of my food supplies. From thermos bottles I took orange juice, hot beef bouillon and tea, and the chicken sandwich I had seemed especially tasty.

THE weather was good and I flew under a warm sun and moved in and out of the wispy clouds. I dont't smoke so I didn't pass my time that way. Actually I was too busy to think of making the time pass more quickly but the rhythmical noise of the engine and the constant sameness everywhere—in the plane, the sky overhead, the ocean below—filled me with uneasiness.

I turned on the radio loudspeaker in the cabin and throughout the rest of the day listened to radio programmes from the mainland. Twice I saw a ship below me, dark little strips on the water. Every so often I dug into my food supply for a sandwich, a cup of tea or bouillon. Actually, however, I was not really hungry at any time.

as I had planned, I was forced up to 15,000 to 16,000 feet. Suddenly visibility was zero; ice formed on my wings and I kept shouting through the radio for more weather reports.

I was in constant fear that the greater strain on the engine would eat up my fuel surplus. The fatigue became overpowering and sometimes I was barely clearing the mountain tops but

Mobilised and armed Joseph Price, aged 6, of Brooklyn, listens to orders from headquarters that are receivedin his new radio hat. Manufactured by the American Merri-Lei Corporation the hats have one consoling feature for mothers—the signals are heard only by the wearer, and no one else need hear the horror stories that the battery operated sets pick up.

By noon I was only an hour and a half away from the California coast. I called San Francisco and asked about the plane that was to meet me. Finally, I contacted it and the pilot held down his transmitter key and I beamed right to him in a rendezvous. 600 miles out over the open sea by automatic directional finder. At 1.51 local time I made my landfall on San Francisco and checked the Golden Gate. A surge of warmth moved up to the back of my neck. Checking my fuel gauge I saw that of the 288 gallons of gas I had started with I had 160 left. That was just about right, but I checked again to be sure since I had allowed myself a fuel margin of only 5 per cent. for the entire flight.

OVER THE ROCKIES

At 2.30 I was over the Rockies; the weather reports were for good weather ahead and I was surer than ever that I could make my destination. But I ran head-on into a snowstorm. Instead of flying at 11,000 to 12,000 feet the rugged little plane speed on its motor roaring. Suddenly I burst into clearing and then was surrounded again by swirling snow. For four hours, I bent forward, taut with alertness, striving desperately to conserve my fuel supply. My spirit plunged to despair and then soared almost to wild happiness as the plane fought its way through the storm.

Presently I broke out into the clear over Scottsbluff, Nebraska. I sat back, muscles relaxing. My stomach churned with emptiness but I could only nibble at a sandwich and sip some tea. Slowly my head cleared and I patted my arms and legs to speed up circulation.

Through the whole storm I had constantly checked by gas supply-wondering, hoping. I looked at the gauge as I came into the clear and saw that the plane has consumed an extra 15 gallons. I felt relieved but hoped desperately for clear weather ahead.

I had not thought of breaking any records at any time up to this point. When I passed over San Francisco I broke the distance mark for small craft but I was too busy with the radio and too happy at seeing land to care much. But now, as I sped over Nebrasko, the thought became pleasant.

At Omaha, where I was forced to turn back to California on my first attempt, I felt sure that I would complete the flight. I had judged that if I could reach Omaha without using any of the fuel in my last three tanks of 20 gallons each that I would make my destination. Actually, I was 20 minutes beyond there when I turned on the first of these tanks.

TANK GOES EMPTY

I moved across the Midwest and over each city, as I had done since hitting the mainland, I made a news recording for the local radio station. At Goshen, Indiana, I was making one of these recordings and did not notice that one tank had run dry. Suddenly the plane fell from 11,000 feet to 2,500 feet into an overcast before I could switch to another tank. I said, "wait a minute," to the radio boys and, seeing the fuel pressure gauge was at zero, I opened the line to another tank.

On reaching Chicago at 6.15 p.m., central time, I had about 50 gallons of gas, when over Cleveland I started to prepare for my landing a few hours ahead by taking out my electric shaver. But I must have been more tired than I thought, because I cut myself. At both cities, as elsewhere, a number of planes — newspaper photo craft and private planes — moved around me in the sky. At Youngstown I was met by the planes from La Guardia field which had come out to escort me to the Teterboro, New Jersey, airport.

Then came the toughest part of the flight — the half hour from Allentown, Pennsylvania, to my destination. That seemed like an eternity. Finally, Teterboro came into dsight and, with it, a great crowd of people. They really gave me a grand welcome, but they were not nearly as glad to see me as I was to see them—after 36 hours in the air. It was 12.05 p.m.

All the fanfare has been pleasant but I feel very tired. It will take me about three weeks to feel my old self again. I have been made numerous attractive offers but so far I am only sure that I will operate my airplane maintenance shop at Teterboro and a restaurant on a near-by highway

ROBERT BRUCE'S CAVE

The cave where Robert Bruce is supposed to have been taught a lesson in perseverance by a spider is in a desolate spot on the west coast of the Isle of Arran.

Just inside the entrance is a seat cut out of solid rock, and here Bruce sat and pondered. On the walls are ancient drawings, one being that of a claymore or two-handed sword, another that of a man with uplifted hands. The cave, which narrows like a Gothic arch overhead, branches into two sections towards the end of its length of twelve feet. In the walls of these two recesses, on each side, are several small holes in pairs opposite each other. These supported the ends of transverse beams that held the pots in which venison was cooked by early settlers.

The story of Bruce's visit to the cave has no foundation in fact, though he had important associations with Arran, crossing from Rathlin on one accasion with his fleet of 33 small galleys and 300 men to a point on the east coast of the island.

—A. H. V. GREENLAND in 'Meccano Magazine'.

A new M.P. flung down several typewritten sheets before his secretary.

"Don't use such long words in my speeches" he said. "I want to know what I'm talking about."

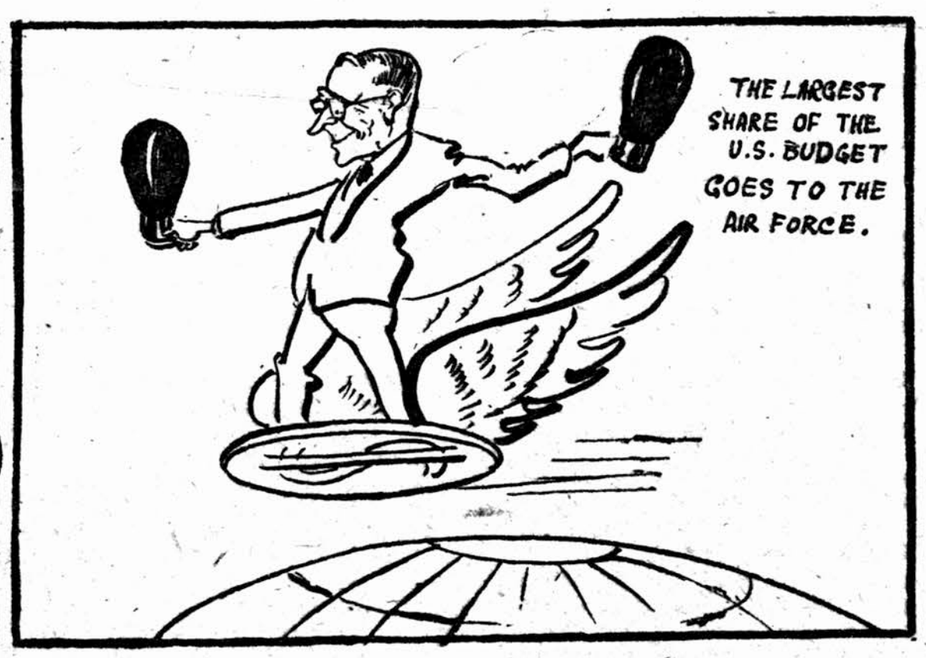
★

A clergyman was dining with his host before the afternoon service. He ate little, explaining that it was not good for a preacher to eat heavily before a sermon.

The hostess could not attend the service, as she had to stay at home to prepare tea.

"When her husband came home, she said: "Well, how was he?

The husband, heaving a sigh, replied: "He might just as well have eaten."



Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

FUTURE OF INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Can India unilaterally, improve the Indo-Pakistan relations is a moot point under discussion here. India, particularly during the last six months has strained every nerve to improve the Inter-Dominion relations. From cease-fire in Kashmir on the New Year day this year, Indian leaders and Indian Press have imposed a voluntary restriction themselves amidst provocations, pin pricks and an organised campaign of misrepresentation in Pakistan. The whole psychological approach is radically different in the two dominions. The leaders of men and of press in Pakistan are encouraged in their anti-India campaign by their belief that their bullying tactics won Pakistan for themselves. Every move for burying the hatchet by India, therefore, is regarded in Pakistan as a sign of India's weakness and a fresh opportunity for wresting more concessions.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

Let me cite some instances.

India's Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy, in all good faith, pleaded for an Indo-Pakistan Customs Union. Dawn, in its review for the week, ending April 4, replied that "Great eagerness is being evinced by India for comprehensive trade agreement. In the days, when Pakistan was in dire need of consumer goods, India put up barriers and obstacles and thus created in Pakistan a famine of goods, which she could easily supply. Without being vindictive, Pakistan, it is hoped, will not lose the position of vantage merely to serve inter-Dominion amity." The paper holds that in the cloak of inter-Dominion amity, India wants to ensure and advance her own interests.

The periodical inter-Dominion conferences are regarded as a medium to improve the strained relations. Here again the "Dawn" says:

"Indian propaganda has often attempted to show that Pakistan was usually on the defensive in matters of most of the unsettled inter-Dominion questions. Agreements, merely for the sake of agreements should not be the aim of our representatives and, unless the interests of Pakistan and Muslim evacuees can be safeguarded one hundred per cent, it would be much better to agree to differ rather than agree to suffer."

Mahatma Gandhi has been the biggest apostle of Indo-Pakistan Amity. In the last analysis, he laid down his life in attempting to improve these relations. A band of his followers still remain in Noakhali. This is what "Dawn" says:

"Any further toleration of this criminal pocket within the heart of East Bengal will amount to a derelection of duty on the part of those whose concern it is to see that law and order are maintained and fifth columnists do not secure a foot-hold."

India has sponsored several goodwill missions to Pakistan. The Zamindar of Lahore characterises them as "absurd" in the present set-up.

The forthcoming London conference is not ignored. "Dawn" on April 3 published a long dispatch from its London office which says:

"If Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan were to force the issue, declaring that Pakistan was prepared to be a whole-hearted member of the Commonwealth, provided half-hearted members were expelled, he would put himself in a strong bargaining position."

EVACUEE PROPERTY

Let me refer to two other issues. The Indo-Pakistan Karachi Agreement reached certain decisions in regard to sale or exchange of urban immovable properties. Hardly the ink was dry on the agreement, when intensive propaganda against buying of the Hindu property was launched in Pakistan. There is a rule, rigidly enforced, requiring persons leaving Pakistan to obtain a tax clearance certificate. No such rule yet operates in India nor has there been any attempt to keep down the value of Muslim evacuees property in this country. As a matter of fact, so far as Delhi is concerned, large number of Muslim properties have been disposed of at fabulous prices.

The issues of "keep the prices down" propaganda and of rural landed properties of Hindu evacuees figured on the agenda of the inter-Dominion conference, held here earlier this month. They were, however, never reached but postponed for some future date.

U.N.O. COMMISSION TRICKED

The Pakistan attitude in regard to Kashmir similarly shows no sign of reconciliation. In the interest of inter-dominion amity, India made several concessions. It is being presented with the old story, which led to the recall of Lord Wavell in 1946. Lord Wavell gave certain assurances on behalf of the Muslim League as 'sine qua non' to the League entering the interim government. The first thing, the League leaders did on entering upon their office was to deny that they had given any assurance. Lord Wavell had taken nothing in writing and had to pay heavily for his over confidence. The UNO Commission has similarly been tricked.

On December 20, Dr. Lozano pointed out to India's Prime Minister that it was the Commission's intention that there should be large scale disarming of Azad forces, though it would not be possible to require withdrawal, from these territories, of genuine inhabitants of these areas."

On December 22, Dr. Lozano further agreed with the India's Prime Minister that "large scale disarming" should be regarded as correctly interpreting the Commission's intention. The Pakistan Government, after cease fire says that Dr. Lozano gave these assurances unilaterally without securing its acceptance. The same old Wavell story. And in the Wavell way, the Commission regards India unreasonable because India has insisted on the disbanding and disarming of Azad Forces. The play acting at running the administration by the Azad Government has so completely convinced some of the so called impartial observers, that they have dubbed the whole Indian Press as untrustworthy and bias. Even some American journalists have fallen in the trap.

DISARMING OF AZAD FORCES

The issues are clear and straight, so far as India is concerned. Firstly, so far as the Truce lines are concerned India insists that she will hold the strategic points on the Pakistan border to prevent infiltrations into the Valley of Kashmir. Secondly, the disbanding and disarming of Azad forces is regarded a condition precedent for truce. So far as the problem of law and order is concerned, the Resolution has laid its responsibility on the Commission. So will India. It is, for instance, for the Commission to employ a police force for the purpose of maintaining law and order. One thing is certain, namely, India will not accord direct or indirect recognition to Pakistan's puppet Azad Government

While the Commission is busy in these long range talks over the interpretation of the resolutions, the Pakistan forces have started a sort of offensive in Kashmir. As could be expected under the circumstances, India has brought this to the notice of the Commission.

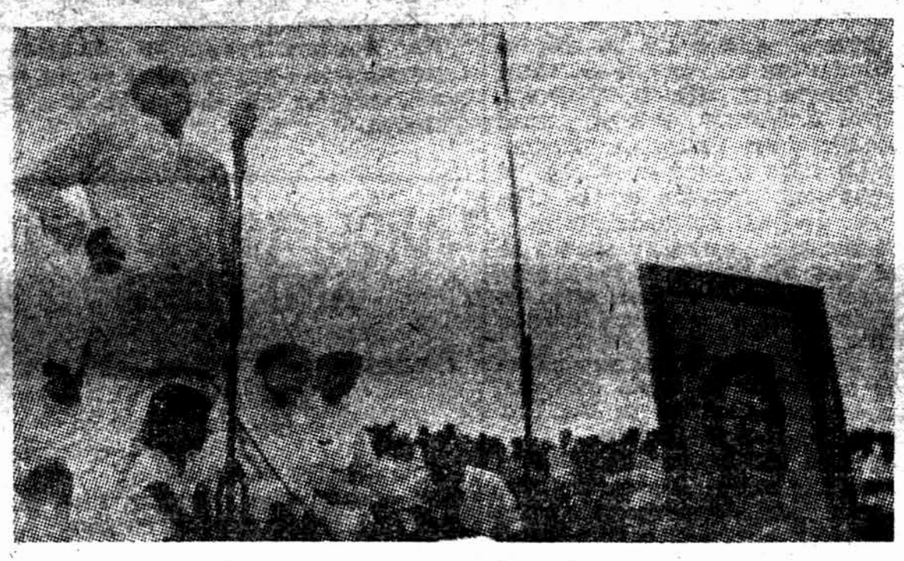
Let me refer to another problem. Complaints of non-delivery of stores, railway wagons, etc. are repeatedly voiced in Pakistan. The important part of the agreement, namely payment of money is however, not even mentioned. Let me cite an interesting case, Mr. Liaquat Ali, when he was the Finance Minister of the United India, had his house, after having it transferred to his wife's name, taken on rent by the Government of India. After the partition, and at the request of the Pakistan Government, this house was allotted to the High Commissioner for Pakistan. Till two months age, India continued to pay rent to Begum Liaquat Ali. Pakistan has, however, not yet paid a pie so far for the rent of this house. "Heads you lose, and tails I win".

There are several issues involved. Firstly, India shall have to make a determined effort to get rid of her dependence on Pakistan for any of her supplies. India's main dependence on Pakistan relates to jute, cotton and wheat. Plans are already taking shape to make India self sufficient in food. Jute, however, is the principal deficit. Jute industry is in India while the cource of raw jute supply lie in Pakistan. Balanced view is that at no distant future, Pakistan will have jute mills within its own territory. It is only a question of time. Looking from this angle, India will have to divert her jute mills to some other use.

IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENTS

Second issue relates to the implementation of the Indo-Pakistan agreements. Experience has shown that implementation in Pakistan's conception means implementation by India alone. Agreements are not entered into for emotional comfort.

(Continued on Page 20)



Nana Patil addressing a public meeting at Chowpatty on behalf of the new Leftist Party sponsored by Sarat Chandra Bose who is seen on the platform.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
PALPITATION & WEAKNESS OF HEART
REDUCED WITH THE FIRST DOSE OF
DILANAND
Prepared by Kavi Vinod Vaidyabhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma, Vaid.
A sure relief for Giddiness, insomnia, Insanity, Mania, Headache, Short-breath, loss of memory, Heart-Pains, Heart Sinking etc
Price Rs. 3/- for 48 tablets. As. -/14/- extra for V. P. P. upto 4 phials
Can be had of Chemists or direct from:
AMRITDHARA PHARMACY LTD., DEHRA DUN.

INDIA SHOULD HAVE ONE NEW YEAR DAY

Mahtab's Suggestion

CUTTACK, April 15 (API).—India should have one new year day, instead of different new year days in different provinces and units, said Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, the Orissa Premier, here today

Mr. Mahatab, who was presiding over a Bengali new year day gathering, said he regretted that a feeling of "Provincialism" had lately developed in the country. But it was being so tackled that it was receding to the background. "I hope,", Mr. Mahatab said, "provincialism will be rooted out in the next ten years and it will be possible to create provinces according to administrative convenience, and not on linguistic basis."

The observance of a common new year day for the whole country, the Premier said, would help in maintaining unity in the country.

BEAUTY TO CURE BEASTS !

PUDACAH, (Kentucky), April 15 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The people of McCracken county in the heart of Kentucky, a state famed for its gun-play, have chosen for the Sheriff a pretty, 33-year-old brunette who does not like guns.

She replaces her husband, who was appointed Police Chief.

"I dont like guns," says this new Sheriff, who weighs only six stone 11 pounds. She plans to carry only one weapon, a black jack which fits neatly in her handbag with her lipstick and powder puff.

Ceylon Premier To Visit Pakistan

COLOMBO, (PTI-Reuter)—The Prirme Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, who hopes to leave Ceylon on April 17 or 18 for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, will visit Pakistan en route.

It is expected he will fly from Karachi to London with the Pakistan Premier, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

The purpose of Mr. Senanayake's visit to Pakistan has not been disclosed, but it is probable that he will take the opportunity of discussing Ceylon's representation in that country.

It is now several months since Pakistan appointed a Trade Commissioner in Ceylon and it is felt that time is ripe for reciprocal representation there by Ceylon.

As Mr. Senanayake will only be away from Ceylon for about three weeks, no acting appointment has become necessary. Mr S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, Leader of the House of Representatives, will attend to any important matters that may arise in the Premier's absence.

LARGEST PLANE IN WORLD

FORT WORTH (TEXAS), April 16 (PTI-Reuter).—Convairs giant XC-99 Transport, largest plane in the world, took off from Carswell air base today with a 100,000 pounds (44-1/2 tons) load—the heaviest ever lifted by a plane.

Company officials said the flight was part of the regular flight testing programme required by the air force.

TAGORE DAY

PATNA, April 16 (UPI).—An appeal to the students to celebrate the 9th death anniversary of Rabindra Nath Tagore which falls on May 8, was made by Mr. Amrita Nath Varma, President Bihar Student's Cultural Congress. Mr. Varma has also sent a telegram requesting the Government of India to declare May 8, a public holiday.

Installation Of Sultan Of Perak

PENANG, April 16. (PTI-Reuter)—Sir Yusof Izzudin Shah, aged 60, who was proclaimed Sultan of Perak on April 1 1948 following the death of Sir Abdul Aziz, was today ceremonially installed in the throne of his Palace at Kuala Kangsar, Perak.

The ceremony was attended by Sir Henry Gurney, High Commissioner for Malaya, representatives of the Rulers of all Malay States and other high-ranking officials.

KRISHNA PRASADA FOR EUROPE

Post And Telegraph Chief: Lt.-Col. N. Smith To Officiate

NEW DELHI, April 16. (API)—Lt.-Col. N. Sherrard Smith, Post Master General, Calcutta, will officiate as Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs during the absence of Mr. Krishna Prasada, who handed over charge today.

Mr. Krishna Prasada will leave tomorrow for Bombay, where he will spend a week studying the foreign mail services.

On April 25 he will sail for Europe to attend, as the Government of India's delegate, the Conference of the Executive and Liaison Committee of the Universal Postal Union to be held in Berne, Switzerland, on May 16. This committee comprises 18 members, India being one of them. The Union which comprises the membership of 80 countries, will celebrate its 75th anniversary this year and commemorative stamps will be issued in every country.

Mr. Krishna Prasada will also attend the Transit Commission which will meet at Interlacker, Switzerland, at the end of May. This Commission fixes the transit charges of correspondence for all countries. Mr. Prasada will then proceed on four months leave.

EFFICIENT TAXI OPERATION

Conditions For Drivers

With a view to improving the efficiency of the taxi operation in Bombay Province, the Provincial Transport Authority has prescribed conditions for the drivers to fulfil before granting or renewing authorisations to drive taxis.

The drivers should (1) be able to speak Hindustani and one of the three regional languages, namely, Gujerati, Marathi or Kanarese; (2) have passed the 5th Standard Vernacular Examination; (3) have a good knowledge of topography and location of the area concerned; and (4) be medically fit.

The Licensing Authority should be satisfied that the applicant for a public service vehicle authorisation to drive a taxi has a sufficient driving experience.

Other things being equal persons of Bombay domicile and such displaced persons as have settled in the Province will be given preference.

These rules will be made applicable, from June 1 next, to all those desiring to obtain authorisations to drive taxis. The existing drivers will have to satisfy these conditions except passing the 5th Standard Examination, before March 31, 1950 failing with their authorisations will be liable to be withdrawn.

Lawrence Military School Renamed

NEW DELHI, April 16 (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided that "the Lawrence Royal Military Punjab, which is now maintained by the Ministry of Education as a residential school, will henceforth be known as "the Lawrence School Sanawar (Simla hills)", states a press note issued by the Education Ministry, Government of India.

World Medical Association Council Meeting

BOMBAY, April 16. (API)—Dr. S. P. Sen, of Bombay, member of the Council of the World Medical Association, was leaving tonight by a T.W.A. plane for Madrid to attend the meeting of the Council commencing on April 20.

"The World Medical Association, which is affiliated to the World Health Organisation, is like a federation of all National Medical Associations of the world", Dr. Sen said.

Dr. Sen who attended the session of the W.H.O. last year hoped to attend this year's session to be held at Rome sometime in June.

After attending the Madrid meeting, Dr. Sen will visit Lisbon and then New York where he will spend three weeks, visiting clinics and hospitals. He will also attend the British Commonwealth Medical Conference to be held in Canada and the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association at Saskatchewan on June 7 as representative of the Indian Medical Association.

MOSCOW, (I. P. S.): The Soviet Union's oil target for 1949 has been set at 35.400,000 tons. It is expected that this figure will be reached this year. The output for 1948 was 15 per cent less than the target fixed

Czech-Hungarian Friendship Treaty

PRAGUE, April 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Czechoslovakia and Hungary today signed a 20-year treaty of friendship and mutual aid against "the menacing revival of German imperialism".

One article in the treaty stated that should one of the parties become involved in military action with Germany or with any other associated state, the other party would immediately render military and any other aid.

Red Corporators To Be Unseated

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Four Communist corporators, either in detention in jails or "underground" since the last one year, will shortly forfeit their seats in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it was learnt today.

They are Mr. R. K. Bhogale (Ward 23, Seweree), Mr. S. S. Mirajkar (Ward 29, Lovegrove), Mr. S. G. Patkar (Ward 24, Lalbaug) and Mr. K. T. Sule (Ward 30, Lower Parel).

According to the Municipal Act, a Member is liable to lose his seat in the Corporation if he fails to attend any meeting of the House for a continuous period of three months, without the permission of the Mayor. In no case, it is stated, will exemption be given for more than one year.

The Municipal Commissioner will formally inform the Corporation about their continued absence and as soon as the House declares them unseated, new bye-elections will be ordered. They will be held either in August or in September, at the end of the monsoon.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has programmed to put up candidates for all the seats, it is gathered.

LANDLORD JAILED AND FINED

Accepted "Pugree" From Refugees

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Found guilty of accepting "pugree" from two refugees, Mehgraj Peru and Ahuja, a landlord of a building at Malad, was sentenced to two months' R.I. on two charges and to pay fines of Rs. 1,700, 1,800 respectively, by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, Bombay.

The prosecution case was that the accused was trapped by the Crime Branch on April 6, 1948, while accepting pugree of Rs. 1,700 and Rs. 1,800 respectively for leting out two tenements. The total period of imprisonment wil be 4 months' R.I.

Arrested On Suspicion

Chagan Jiwa, who was found loitering in a suspicious manner near the silk shop where a daring daylight robbery was committed yesterday, was arrested by a Police Constable on special duty on the spot in the Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.

When the constable challenged him he is said to have taken to his heels. He was, however, chased and apprehended.

The suspect was granted bail by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Residency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, today.

LEAVES ESTATE TO HIS EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK, April 16 (UPA): John Junius Morgan, 74, cousin of the late J. P. Morgan, left an estate of more than 1,000,000 dollars to his chauffeur, his attorney, housekeepers, and several friends, it was disclosed today. Morgan died in Sussex, England on March 16.

Papers filed at Surrogates Court showed half his residuary estate of £ 25,000 went to Alfred Godson, his London attorney. Miss Alice Stubbings, one of the housekeepers, received the other half which included £ 13,000 and contents of Morgan's London flat.

Morgan's other housekeeper, Frances D. Read, was left £ 13,000 and domestic articles. His automobiles and lorries plus £ 1,000 were left to H. Ralph, his chauffeur. Morgan had lived in England for the past 30 years.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Madras Minister's Talk On A. I. R.

MADRAS, April 16, (U.P.I.): The constitution of India is pledged to create a non-communal secular state in the Indian Union. This is a revolutionary departure from the policy of ancient India as well as the policy in recent times of British rule." observed Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works in a broadcast from All-India Radio, Madras.

He continued: "with abiding and abundant faith in the eternal humanism of Indian culture, we haave decided to shake off the shackles of the legacy of the past and establish a state, which would treat its subjects as equals. It is only a secular state that can stand as a safeguard for the growth of democracy In a secular state the individual is the centre of society. His is the ultimate authority. The individual develops the state and is in his turn, developed by it. If the state grows, it is not at the expense of the individual, but along with him. The secular state is thus the greatest approximation to the reconciling of individual freedom with state authority.

"One of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution of India, is that no discrimination will be made on grounds of caste, colour, community or religion. The administration of the country will be in pursuance of this ideal. No public office however eminent, will be out of the reach of anyone because of his religion, caste, or colour."

The Minister, further said: "merit should be our sole consideration in affording opportunities for education and public offices. Care must, however, be taken to give equal opportunities for merit and talent which may be found in the different communities and areas. These territorial and communal considerations, are not a betrayal of the secular ideal. They will, on the other hand, effect a general levelling up and pave the way for equality which is the surest foundations for a secular state.

When the way has thus been payed, these considerations can and should be dispensed with. But not until then lest any religious, community or area should exploit education for its own exclusive advancement.

MALARIA CONTROL IN RURAL AREAS

Dr. Morin's Proposal

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 15. (A. P, I.): The UNESCO was proposing to organise at some places demonstration teams to work on Malaria control in rural areas, said Dr. H. G. S. Morin, malarialogist of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, speaking to pressmen at the Hakimpet airport this afternoon.

Dr. Morin, who was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Jaswant Singh, Director of Malaria Institute, India, is now on a tour of certain malarial spots in the country to study conditions there. He halted at Hakimpet for a few minutes before leaving for Vizagapatam.

Dr. Morin said he began his tour of India on April 13 and had already visited Delhi, the United Provinces and certain other places. He was visiting Orissa, Vizagapatam, and the Malnad (hilly tracts) and the Irwin canal areas of Mysore State.

He expected to complete his tour about the end of this month and leave for Bangkok in the beginning of May.

Lt.-Col. Jaswant Singh said that assistance was being obtained from international organisations to combat malaria in India. Already a team of experts had arrived in the United Provinces to demonstrate malaria control. Two or three such teams were expected to arrive in India shortly and a fourth might follow later.

The teams would assist the local Governments seeking their help in the organisation of work on malaria control with the aid of the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and they would supply trained men and equipment. The local Governments would then have to raise parallel teams so that they could continue the work after the expert teams had been withdrawn after some time.

MOSCOW (IPS): Death has occured of B. C. Asafiev, the famous Russian composer in Moscow. Asafiev was the chairman of the Composers' Union and made outstanding contributions to ballot and music.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 5, 2005.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 17, 1368.
Parsi: Avan 17, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-21 a.m. Sunset: 6-57 p.m.
Hightide: 02-19, 15-24. Lowtide: 08-30, 21-30.

To-day's Engagements

THE MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: The 46th Annual General Meeting today at 2-30 p.m. at 8, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGHA: Sir Vithal Chandawarkar will inaugurate the first session of Mumbai Kannadigar Sneha-Sammelan today at 9-30 a.m. at Sunderbai Hall. Shri K. B. Jinraj Hedge will preside.

KANNADA SNEHA SAMMELANA: First session, inaugural session 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. Symposium on "Karnatak of Tomorrow" 4 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. Entertainments 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. Sunderabai Hall, today.

SAYAJIRAO SANGEET KALABHAWAN: Prof. Yeshwantrao will deliver a lecture on "Necessity of Moral Song in Educational Films", Naha Building, Bombay 12, today.

MAHIM JUVENILE CRICKET CLUB: Silver Jubilee celebration of the Club at the Kitye Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road North, Dadar, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) today. Mr. N. V. Modak, Special Engineer, Bombay Municipality, will preside.

MORARJI DESAI TO SPEAK: The Hon'ble Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue will address a public meeting in the Meher Compound, Delisle Road, Byculla today at 8-30 p.m. He will also address another meeting at Sanaswadi on Monday (tomorrow) at 9 p.m.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Shri Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will speak on Mantra Yog and Atmonnati today at 10 a.m. (I.S.T.) at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram 448, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: Nature Education Organiser will give a gallery talk for the public at the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum on "The Giants of the Sea" today at 11 a.m in English. It will be repeated in Marathi and Gujarati at 11-15 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. respectively.

UNITED LODGE ON THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Man, a Study on Evolution" today at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

VASANT VYAKHAYAN MALLA: Please note the change in programme, for today. Lecture by Maharshi D. K. alias Annasaheb Karve on Navya Yugachi Vaishitho at 6-30 p.m. at Dr. D.Silva High School, Dadar, Maharshi Senapati Bapat will preside.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Election meetings, Kamgar Maidan, Parel, 6 p.m. Speakers: Purushottam Trikamdas, N. G. Gore, Asoka Mehta and P. K. Atre.

PEACE RALLY AT LALBAUG MAIDAN: Public meeting today at 6 p.m. at Lalbaug Maidan to demonstrate the support of the workers and other peace loving people of Bombay to the World Congress of Partisans for Peace to be held in Paris from 20th inst.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS

The Government of Bombay has directed that no fees should be charged with effect from March 1, 1949, for pupils attending Standards I to IV of the Practising Schools attached to Government Training Colleges for men and women.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS: Press Conference today at 3 p.m. at office of the Congress at R. L. Trust Building, 55, Girgaum Road (near Opera House.)

VISITORS TO KASHMIR

Publicity Officer, Kashmir Bureau of Information (Bombay Office), writes: Conditions having returned to normal in all parts of the Kashmir State, Government have revived the activities of the Visitors Bureau. Pahalagam, Gulmarg, Achhabal and Ganderbal have been thrown open to visitors as usual Arrangements are being made to afford all sorts of facilities to the visitors for their journey to and stay in Kashmir. Prospective visitors to Kashmir can write for particulars and other informaton regarding their visit to Kashmir to the Director Visitors Bureau, Srinagar Kashmir and telegraphic communications can be addressed to "Bureau Srinagar. Details can also be had from Dr. S. S. Nishat, Trade Agent Kashmir Government, Advani Chambers, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

Car Loaded With Picnickers Smashed

TWO KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED

Sporting Attempt To Overtake Another Vehicle Ends In Tragedy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A WOMAN AND A GIRL OF 12 WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED WHEN A CAR LOADED WITH PICNICKERS ON THEIR WAY TO VAJRESHWARI, RAN OFF THE ROAD AND WAS SMASHED TO PIECES ON FRIDAY MORNING, IT IS REPORTED.

It is stated that a party from the Bombay suburbs, riding in a fleet of four or five cars went for a picnick. About 10-30 A.M. when the party was a little beyond Bhiwandi, one of the cars sped past, sportingly trying to overtake another. In this attempt it went off the road and was completely smashed.

Two of the occupants were killed on the spot and a number of others were removed to a hospital at Bhiwandi, it is stated.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED

BOMBAY, Saturday:

As a vast congragation of devout Catholics knelt in silent prayer and watched the Passion Play on the Cross Maidan, held in commemoration of Good Friday, yesterday, thieves who came in the garb of pious sheep deftly plied their trade.

One at least was caught red handed when he had adroitly denuded the bejewelled neck of a young lady engrossed in prayer.

Mrs. Liberia Abreo and her teenaged daughter were reverently telling the beads of their rosaries as the ceremonies depicting the Passion of the Lord Jesus Christ and His Crucifixion were depicted.

When it was time to kiss the image Mrs. Abreo signalled to her daughter to rise. The gold, chain, on Miss Abreo's neck along with its glistening pendant was found missing. Womanlike the elder lady screamed. Jose Alfonso who was standing closeby saw a man moving "fishily" as Mrs. Abreo raised the alarm. He at once pounced upon Shankar Vinayak, the allged culprit and it is stated the chain was recovered from him Vinayak, it is said was dressed like a Christian and mingled with the worshippers.

The alleged culprit was allowed bail at the Esplanade Police Court, today.

LATE PROF. GAYWALA MEMORIAL FUND

The premature death of Prof. S. M. Gaywala of the M. T B. College, Surat, has come as a shock to his students, friends and admirers as they have really lost a popular professor in him. In a meeting recently held at Surat, to bemoan his loss, it has been decided to raise a suitable memorial to perpetuate his memory in some form that would benefit the students of the M. T. B. College. By this time a sum of about Rs. 1,200 is collected and further contributions may be sent to Prof. J. A Kazi or Mr. S. M. Master, Treasurers of the Fund, C/o the Department of Chemistry M.T.B. College, Surat.

Yarn Distribution Advisory Committee Reconstituted

The Government of Bombay has reconstituted the Provincial Yarn Distribution Advisory Committee. Besides the Chairman, the Provincial Textile Controller, the Committee consists of 19 members. They are: The Special Officer, Cottage Industries Products, Bombay, and the Textile Officer for Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries, Poona (both representing the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries, Poona); Mr. Natwarlal M. Shah, representing the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay; Mr. Mohamed Siddique Baxee, representing the five Bombay City Weavers' Societies; and 16 representatives of weavers from the district. These 16 members are Mr K. C. Kapadia (Surat); Mr. S V Dhamankar (Thana). Mr. Abdul Raza Abdul Moulvi Shaikh (Nasik); Mr. Dinanath Somaji Sali (East Khandesh); Mr. Mohamed Mahebub Sardar (West Khandesh); A. Y. Janugade (Satara); Mr. S. B. Waval (Poona); Mr. Sayanna Laxman Dinkonda (Ahmednagar); Mr. B. R. Yekkundi (Belgaum); Rao Saheb M. S. Sinhasan (Bijapur); Mr. V. S. Alvandi (Dharwar); Mr. G. B. Pai (Kanara); Mr. M. K. Deshmukh (Kolaba); Mr. Bhikhaji Jayaram Nigre (Ratnagiri); and Mr. P M. Bangi (Sangli States).

The Committee is to advise the Provincial Textile Controller on matters relating to the distribution of cotton yarn to handloom and powerloom weavers and other consumers such as rope, tape twine and hosiery manufacturers in the Bombay Zone.

TEMPERATURE WILL RISE AGAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Day and night temperatures will rise in Bombay, Saurashtra, Cutch and Gujerat during the next two days, the weatherman at the Observatory forecast this afternoon.

On Friday, he said, day temperatures were above normal at these places, with Baroda, Ahmedabad and Jalagaon registering maximums of 108 degrees., three degrees above normal.

Colaba Observatory in Bombay city recorded 90 degrees, 3 above normal.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, April 16, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, (16th April):—

Thundershowers have been widespread in Assam and occurred at a few stations in the East Central Provinces, Malabar and South-East Madras.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal over the region from Cutch and Gujarat to the East Punjab.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 17TH:—Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam and sub-Himalayan, West Bengal and at a few stations in Gangetic west Bengal, Bihar and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, April 16, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches, during the past 24 hours, from 1st April 1949, and departure from the normal recorded at 8 hours (I. S. T.), on 16th April, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 108 77 0 0 0, Allahabad 101 71 0 0 minus 0.1, Baroda 108 67 0 0 0, Bhopal 101 72 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 90 76 0 0 0, Calcutta 94 80 0 2.3 plus 1.6, Colombo 85 72 1.9 12.4 plus 8.0, Delhi 99 74 0 0 minus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn) 103 78 0 0.3 plus 0.4, Kanpur (U. P.) 100 69 0 0 minus 0.1, Karachi 97 71 0 0 —, Lahore 98 66 0 0 minus 0.3, Lucknow 99 70 0 0 minus 0.2, Madras 94 80 0 0.9 plus 0.7, Nagpur 105 72 0 0.7 minus 0.3, Patiala 96 74 0 — — Patna 92 72 0 0.8 plus 0.7, Poona 102 72 0 0 minus 0.3, Rajkot 107 71 0 0 0, Surat 104 73 0 0 5.3 0, Trichinopoly 99 81 0 1.0 plus 0.7.

Alleged Gang Of House Breakers Rounded Up

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A gang of thirteen housebreakers and thieves has been rounded up by the Crime Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. during the last ten days.

The Police, it is stated have recovered property valued at more than Rs. 40,000 from the alleged culprits.

It is stated that the gang which operated mostly in North Bombay specialised in lifting radio sets, cameras, typewriters, electric fans, motors etc.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, April 17.
244 m (1231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Sadiq Ali Akhtar 7-45 Mohammad Khan Desai Faridi (Been recital) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Rasiklal Veen (Gujarati Geeto) 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Mohammad Khan Desai Faridi 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 6-30 Jagannath Buwa Purohit (Vocal music) 7-0 Pramodini Desai (Vocal music) 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vividh Sangeet 7-30 Gangubai Hangal 8-0 Rasiklal Veen 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 10-0 Mass in B Minor.

VARIATIONS.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 Gangubai Hangal 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Pramodini Desai.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Pramodini Desai (Mirabai Bhajan) 1-10 Film Music 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Jagannath Buwa Purohit.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-30 p.m. Gammat Jammat 6-0 Violin Aur Jaltarang 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Clarionet Par Purvi 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Eknath Hathiskar and Party 8-30 Mohammad Khan Desai Faridi 9-0 Jagannath Buwa Purohit (Vocal music) 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Air Orchestra 9-55 Varyavarchi Varat 10-0 Gangubai Hangal.

BARODA: AHMEDABAD, Sunday, April 17.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Nana Gurav 6-10 Topical Item.

226.1 m (920 kc/s)

6-25 p.m. P. G. Soman (Vocal music) 6-35 Gramjano Mate 6-35 Music 7-0 Madhusudan S. Joshi 7-30 Baroda Radio Orchestra 7-45 Indian Classics Retold (Talk in Marathi) 8-0 Bismillah and Party 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programme 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Film Songs 9-30 P. G. Soman (Vocal music) 9-45 Nana Gurav 10-0 Madhusudan S. Johri.

Bombay Ban On Export Of Light Diesel Oil

The Government of Bombay has issued an order banning the export of light diesel oil out of the Province, including the merged and integrated States. The ban does not operate against the export of diesel oil carried on by the Naval, Military and Air Force authorities and the following oil companies:

The Burmah-shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited; the Caltex (India) Limited; the Standard Vacuum Oil Company Limited and the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited and agents of any of these companies.

The necessary notification has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, Extraordinary, of April 16, 1949.

PROHIBITION CASES

The Prohibition Department of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 200 cases, arrested 143 persons and seized 262 gallons of illicit liquor and 1,897 gallons of wash, during the week ended April 7 last.

AMRIT BANASPATI DISPUTE FOR ADJUDICATION

The industrial dispute between the Amrit Banaspati Company, Limited, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. D. G. Kamerkar.

ENGLISH BOOKLET FORFEITED

The Government of the United Provinces has issued a notification, under section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy of the booklet in English entitled, "Haideristan, the Fatherland of the Haidar Nation", by Mr. Choudhary Rahmat Ali and published by the Hyderistan National Movement, 16, Montague Road, Cambridge (England) and also all other documents containing copies reprints and translations of or extracts from it.

NADKARNI CUP FOOTBALL

B.E.S.T. Register Two Quick Goals In Last Five Minutes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

B.E.S.T. Sports Club surprised St. Francis Goan's this evening in the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament played at the Cooperage.

B.E.S.T. after a hectic struggle with a match winning outfit, St. Francis Goan's opposing them won by scoring two quick goals in the last five minutes of play. These goals came during the ticklish last few minutes when teams slacken their efforts.

With the game running even for most part of the game, a draw seemed to be the inevitable result, but in the last five minutes, a fine combination between the left inner and Centre forward and a series of short passes resulted in their right inner, Savant scoring from close in giving St. Francis's goalie no chance to save.

Then after another two minutes within which the Goan side tried to equalize, but never got anywhere near the Tramwaymen's goal, the B.E.S.T. men scored again through Pimplegaokar, who netted from a pass from the right outer. Once again St. Francis's goalie was caught unawares and he never had even a chance to see the ball whiz past him.

Earlier, in the same tournament Indian Gymkhana beat Indian Culture League by four goals to one in the replayed game. Mani had the honour of scoring all the four goals for his side, but all the last three were in succession. Devraj scored the equalizer for his side in the 11th minute of play for Indian Culture League.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN HOCKEY

St. Mary's Win In Extra Period

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Mary's High School won in the Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament by virtue of two quick goals scored in the last five minutes of the extra period of play against Little Flower High School's second string.

St. Mary's dominated play and mainly due to the poor finishing power of the forwards failed to register at least on three occasions. But it was not until extra time, and then, too, in the second period that Roley Patton, their left outer scored two quick goals to save a draw and win creditably.

Later, St. Stanislaus High School succumbed to Don Bosco's by a solitary goal scored in the last ten minutes of play by Sydney Cordiero.

Individually, Don Bosco's have a very fine outfit and each one of the players were good both in stick work and combination, but they had to put up with a hard working defence, who managed to keep them away for the best part of forty minutes of play.

Play was mostly confined to midfield and the rival forwards were making attempts repeated to break away. Don Bosco's and St. Stanislaus played a very keen game and it was only a lucky break through that brought victory to the Don Bosco High School.

S. AFRICAN TENNIS CHAMP DEFENDS HER TITLE

JOHANNESBURG, April 16 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Sheila Summers, blonde South African lawn tennis champion, successfully defended her title today beating Mrs. T. Long, of Australia, 6-in 6—1 in the final here.

Mrs. Summers, at the peak of her form, attacked from the start and never allowed Mrs. Long to settle down.

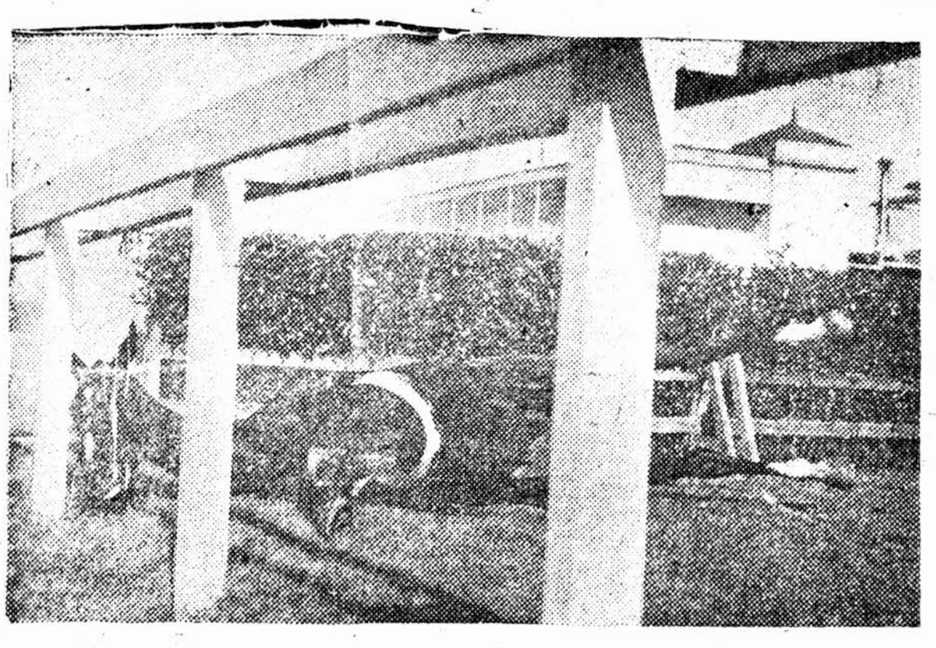
The match lasted only half an hour.

BEIGHTON CUP

Port Commissioners Beat Mohamedan Sporting

CALCUTTA, April 16 (A.P.I.): Four matches were played today in the first round of the Beighton Cup Tournament but only one, in which the Port Commissioners beat Mohammedan Sporting by four goals to nil. The others ended in draw.

The results were:—Greer 0, Rangers 0, Kalighat 0. Dalhousie 0. B. N. Rly. 0 East Bengal 0, Port Commissioners four, Mohammadan Sporting nil.



Boadicea who fell at the first fence was badly injured in the shoulder. He was ridden by Mr. Gardner Lewis.

Mrs. Brar presenting the Mc Elligott Challenge Cup to Mr. E. D. Shepherd owner of Ching Miang.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACE RESULTS

BOMBAY, Saturday 16.

Following are results of Bombay Gymkhana Races:

TYPHOON STAKES—3-1/2 Furlongs. Div. III.

KUTUB MINAR 8-8 .. Dr. Pavri 1
SILVER CLOUD 6-7 .... Master H. Singh 2
LUCKY BAY 14-4 ..... Owner 3
AFRICA STAR 10-0 .. Adenwalla 4

Won by 1-1/2ls. 1/2l. Nk.
Time: 0min. 46 1-5 secs.
Not run: Bracken, Ardsollus, Gay Caballero.
Rs. 5 Tote paid Rs. 59 for Win, Rs. 14, Rs. 9 and Rs. 19 for places.

TYPHOON STAKES—3-1/2 Furlongs. Div. I.

BLUE DIAMOND 10-0 Z. K. Wadia 1
GREENHALGH 10-0 Mr. Mounter 2
MOHAN 8-8 ..... Dr. Pavri 3
THE PIE 11-4 .. Mr. J. Umrigar 4

Won by 1/2l. Nk., Nk.
Time: 0min. 46 secs.
Not run: G. d'Antibes, Karan, Susie.
Rs. 5 Tote paid Rs. 25 for Win, Rs. 8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 7 for places.

TYPHOON STAKES—3-1/2 Furlongs. Div. II.

USHA 10-12 .... Owner 1
CARLYON 13-10 .... Owner 2
REGAL 11-0 ..... Owner 3
VIDYA 13-4 ..... Owner 4

Won by 1-1/2 ls. Nk., Nk.
Time: 0min. 45 4-5 secs.
Not run: Buster, Mahjabeen, W. Masked.
Rs. 5 Tote paid Rs. 60 for Win, Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 38 for places.

CHOLA PLATE—5 Furlongs.

KANTAKA 8-11 .... Barucha 1
PRETTY TOWN 9-0 .... B. Vithal 1
JOE LOUIS 9-0 ..... Chunilal 3
MIMMA 8-11 .... Y. Kamble 4

Won by D-ht., 1-1/2 ls. Nk.
Time: 1min. 6 1-5 secs.
Not run: Pessimist, Furat, Raj Luxmi, Grace Darling.
Rs. 5 Tote paid Rs. 5-8, 6-8 for Win, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 for places.

HUNTERS CHASE—1-1/2 Miles. Over 6 Jumps.

CHING MIANG 10-4 .. K. Wadia 1
NESSUS 13-12 .. Mr. N. K. Waltho 2
BRACKEN 11-8 ..... Owner 3

Won by 6ls. 3ls.
Time: 3mins. 31 1-5 secs
Not run: Lemon, Highway.
Rs. 5 Tote paid Rs. 12 for Win, Rs. 15, Rs. 10 and Rs. 10 for places.

DECCAN PLATE—5 Furlongs.

PEPPERMINT 9-2 .... B. Vithal 1
FAIR ROSE 7-7 ..... Laxman 2

The Chola Plate: 1st. Kantaka and Pretty Town dead heat, 3rd. Mimura.

Mr. Reddy astride Ching Miang going over the first fence in fine style to win the Mc Elligott Challenge Cup.

WHISPERING 8-0 .... Chunilal 3
VAGABOND PRINCE 8-0 ... Y. Kamble 4

Won by 3ls. 1l. 1-1/2ls.
Time: 1min. 5 1-5 secs.
Not run: Gay Count, Merry Windsor, Plucky Princeess, Puri Pakodi, Rose of India, Big Hearted, Bella, Mussoorie, Rohini, Izador, Who's That, For Ever Amber, Kiss Miss.
Rs. 5 Tote paid Rs. 7 for Win, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 for places.

JUHU PLATE—5 Furlongs.

ALISHAN 9-7 ..... Owner 1
ANMOL II 9-7 .... Dhun Mistry 2
SOHEILA 7-7 ..... Owner 3
GIPSY 7-7 ..... Owner 4

Won by 3ls. 2ls. 3ls.
Time: 1min. 7 2-5 secs.
Not run: Tangent Bingo, Queen Pearl, Mandarin.
Rs. 5 Tote paid Rs. 19 for Win, Rs. 9 and Rs. 15 for places.

PALI HILL PLATE—6 Furlongs. Div. II.

MOHAN 9-9 .... Mariwalla 1
EAST STREAM 10-0 Mr. Mounter 2
WAPAS 13-6 ..... Owner 3
BLACKBERRY 10-8 .... Mr. J. Umrigar 4

Won by 1-1/2ls. 2ls. 1l
Time: 1min. 31 secs.
Not run: Buster, Blazer, Sonia, Dilys, Highway, Ching Miang.
Rs. 5 Tote paid Rs. 29 for Win, Rs. 7, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 for places.

PALI HILL PLATE—6 Furlongs. Div. I.

GREENHALGH 10-0 Mr. Mounter 1
KARAN 9-0 .... Mr. B. Lagad 2
URIAH HEAP 11-7 ..... Owner 3
BLUE DIAMOND 10-0 K. Wadia 4

Not run: G. d'Antibes, Churchill, Yawar, Point-Me-Out, Grace, Boadicea, The Pie, Kangaroo.
Rs. 5 Tote paid Rs. 19 for Win, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 for places.

"POOL KNOWLEDGE AND RESOURCES"

Dr. Jariwala's Advice To Industrialists

RAJKOT, April 16. (API)—Dr. L. C. Jariwala, Vice-Chairman of the All-India Manufacturers Association told Indian manufacturers that they should "come together and pool their knowledge and resources" if they wanted to withstand foreign competition.

Speaking at a meeting of Saurashtra industrialists here, Dr. Jariwala said that though the present incidence of taxation was heavy, the depreciation allowances and special consideration for new industries shown by Government went a long way towards meeting the needs of industry. He thought there would be some relief from taxation next year in view of reduced defence expenditure.

Referring to Saurashtra, Dr. Jariwala urged a proper survey of industrial potential. He wanted that a Provincial Board of the All-India Manufacturers Association should be formed here.

HOLLYWOOD ACTOR DEAD

HOLLYWOOD, April 16. (PTI-Reuter)—Wallace Berry, veteran film actor, died late last night from a heart attack.

Born in Kansas City in 1889, Wallace Berry ran away from home at 16 because he hated school and joined a circus as an assistant to an elephant trainer.

He got his first job on the films while he was playing in a musical comedy in Chicago.

At one time Beery formed his own company, which he took to Japan to make pictures. Returning to Hollywood he became famous through his acting as a villain.

Launch Drive To Collect Ancient Manuscripts

LUCKNOW, April 16 (A.P.I.): Acharya Narendra Deva, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, said here today that the Government of India should launch a drive for the collection of manuscripts "which were lost centuries ago but are still available in countries like China, Britain, Italy and Tibet."

Opening an ancient Hindi manuscripts exhibition on the occasion of the U. P. Hindi Savitya Sammelann Acharya Narendra Deva said that a large number of manuscripts had been taken abroad "because of the 'gnorance and apathy of Indians."

EAST INDIA TABLE TENNIS

Men's Doubles

CALCUTTA, April 16, (A. P. I.): The men's doubles of East India Table Tennis Championship commenced here this morning when four matches were decided in the first round and four in the quarter final.

Following are the results:—

FIRST ROUND: Mekhri and Saxena beat S. D. Roy and A. Chakraborthy: 21—11, 21—14, 21—15. Veil and H. Kichilu beat Ford and Demetrios: 14—21, 21—12, 21—17, 21—19: Odrej and K. Banerjee beat J. Dey and Biswas: 21—15, 19—21, 21—17, 21—13. Bhasin and A. Mukherjee beat A. Guha and Chabey: 21—8, 13—21, 23—21, 21—9.

QUARTER FINAL: U. M. Chandrana and N. D. Munshi beat Mekhri and Saxena: 21—15, 21—11, 21—11. K. Jayant and D. K. Raman beat H. Kichilu and Veil: 21—0, 21—17, 21—17. T. B. Kichilu and R. Bandari beat Godrej and Banerjee: 21—17, 8—21, 21—5, 21—16. Parthasrathy and S. Chatterjee beat Bhasim and Mukherjee: 21—15, 21—15, 21—15.

MENS SINGLES: D. R. Bhasin beat A. Guha: 21—16, 22—20, 14—21, 22—20. D. R. Bhasin beat S. Sahay: 21—10, 21—5, 21—9.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATED POLICY STRESSED

S. M. Patel's Address At Hindustan Chamber Of Commerce Meeting

MADRAS, April 16, (A.P.I.): The Government of India should take steps to evolve a co-ordinated policy for the whole of the country on taxation and other economic measures, said Mr. S. M. Patel, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Hindustan Chamber of Commerce here today.

The Central Government should come to some working arrangement with the provinces, as the provinces in several respects ran counter to the directions of the Government of India and in some cases encroached upon the Centre's sphere of taxation, he added.

Bilimoria's Call For Motherland's Defence

CALCUTTA, April 16. (API)—Brigadier N. D. Bilimoria, Director, Selection of Personnel, Army Headquarters, said here today that each family in the country should contribute one son at least for the defence of the motherland.

Until such time as the world and the nations could agree to evolve a design for living, in which the ordeal of battle was a shadow of the past, they must contrive to get their country well guarded, he added.

Brigadier Bilimoria inaugurated the Officers' Touring Team for the Eastern Command, which will provide the link between the Defence Services and candidates for the army. Three such teams have so far been set up in India with Calcutta, Poona and Delhi as their headquarters.

600 Reds Arrested In Tamluk

TAMLUK, April 15, (U. P. I.): Altogether nearly 600 persons—men as well as women—have so far been arrested in the Communist influenced villages in Tamluk.

Special armed forces were sent early this week to the most disturbed localities where a number of wanted men were studing arrest. 60 persons including four women were arrested at Putputiya on Sunday and 87 on Tuesday at Ramchandrapur.

Draft Constitution For Single Scout Organisation

NAGPUR, April 16, (A. P. I.): The Draft constitution of the proposed single scout organisation for the country was considered by the merger committee which met here today under the chairmanship of Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of C. P. and Berar.

Liaquat To Visit Egypt And Iran

KARACHI, April 16, (PTI-Reuter): At the invitations of the Governments of Egypt and Iran Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan will visit Cairo and Teheran as state guest after attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London, it was learned here today.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's stay in Cairo will be brief as it is stated, he cannot be away from Pakistan a long time.

Stop Press

C. P. BULLION MERCHANTS' DEMAND

NAGPUR, April 16 (A.P.I.): A conference of bullion merchants in the Central Provinces and Berar today requested the provincial Government to withdraw the Sales Tax or reduce the tax to the level existing in the Bombay Province.

CRACK RED UNIT MARCHING SOUTH

SHANGHAI, April 16 (UPA): The Chinese Communist Radio said today that one of the Reds' crack units from the elite Peiping garrison army started to march south Friday to join troops massing on the Yangtze bank to "complete the final liberation of all China."

IRAQI PREMIER IN DAMASCUS

DAMASCUS, April 16 (PTI-Reuter): The Iraqi Prime Minister, General Nuri es-Said, arrived unexpectedly in Damascus today with his Defence Minister, Colonel Shahir al Iazi, and Chief of Staff of the Iraqi Army, General Saleh Said. General Nuri refused to give any statement about his mission to Damascus.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS' AUSTRALIAN TOUR

Visit To Laboratories And Research Centres

BY CHARLES LYNCH

Keen interest in the scope of scientific investigation in Australia and in the facilities available for modern research, was shown by the four members of the Indian Scientists delegation who have just returned after completing their tour of Australia.

The tour was arranged by the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, a government authority organised on somewhat the same plan as the Indian Council with a central authority, and sections in the provinces.

The leader of the delegation, Dr S. Krishna, C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.I.C, F.A.Sc., director of Forest Products Research, Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, and a foundation member of the National Institute of Sciences represented India at the Fifth Empire Forestry Conference in London in 1947.

Another member, Dr. D. P. Pal, M.Sc., Ph.D., FLS, and FNI, joint director of the Agricultural Research Institute, is specially interested in the breeding and genetics of wheat, potatoes and tobacco.

Representative of Indian medical research was Lieutenant-Colonel M.L. Ahuja, M.B., Ch.B., MD., DPH., Director of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, and a member of the governing body and the scientific advisory body of the Indian CSIR.

The fourth member, Mr. V. P. Sondhi, MBE., M.Sc., FGS., F.N.I., is Deputy-Director of Geological Survey, New Delhi.

VISIT TO CANBERRA

On arrival at Darwin, Northern Territory, the scientists flew over the northern State of Queensland from Darwin, in Central Australia, to Brisbane and on February 21 they arrived in Sydney.

At Canberra, the national capital, the visitors inspected CSIR laboratories and were received by the Governor-General of Australia, the Rt. Hon. W. J. McKell. They met also the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. J. B. Chifley, and were impressed by the friendly personalities of both the Governor-General and the Prime Minister.

The scientists attended a reception given by the High Commissioner for India, Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Bedi, to the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. H. V. Evatt. Among places visited in the national capital were the Commonwealth Forestry and Timber bureau, the Australian Institute of Anatomy and the Commonwealth Observatory at Mount Stromlo.

IRRIGATION AREAS

Travelling by air, the delegation then visited the irrigation areas on the Murrumbidgee River at Leeton and Griffith, in the State of New South Wales. There they saw farms on which rice and wheat are grown.

The visitors were very interested in the emus and kangaroos of which they obtained their first view as the delegation travelled through the countryside.

At Boonoke station, in the Deniliquin district of Riverina, the visitors were able to inspect Australia's most famous Merino stud. About 70,000 sheep are run on the property. At the stud they were shown 25 rams each worth more than Rs. 10,660.

The delegation passed through Echuca a Murray River township in the State of Victoria which is a centre of dairying and wheat growing. At Shepperton, in the Goulburn Valley, they inspected the extensive fruitgrowing areas which support the biggest fruit canneries in Australia.

At a Press conference in Melbourne, they pointed out that the great Australian wheat research authority, William Farrer, had used Indian varieties of wheat in the course of his breeding experiments, and that some of the Indian strain exists in Australian wheatfields today.

FORESTRY RESEARCH

Because of the nature of the work carried out at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, Dr. Krishna found his main interest in Melbourne in the activities of CSIR's Forest Products Division. Its modern laboratories conduct research into matters relating to timber and the ultilisation of forest products generally. Dr. Krishna showed keen interest in the work of the various sections, which are devoted to wood structure, wood chemistry, timber physics, and mechanics, seasoning, preservation, veneer and gluing, and utilisation of timber products.

At the University of Melbourne Dr. Pal renewed acquaintances with former students who are studying in Australia, and inspected the laboratories of the Physics School.

Mr. Sondhi was received by the Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources, Dr. H. G. Ragett, and inspected the maps and technical records and mineral specimens at the Bureau.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Lieutenant-Colonel Ahuja was particularly interested in the medical research work carried out by the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, which is world famous for investigations into the problems of pathology and medicine. The Institute is directed by Professor F. M. Burnett, FRS. and Ph.D. (London). Important activities undertaken at the Institute include large-scale production of influenza virus vaccine, study of snakebite and virus deceases of man and animal and the chemical detection of poisons.

On March 2 the scientists flew to Hobart, capital of Australia's island State of Tasmania where they visited the University of Tasmania, and inspected the State's hydro-electric power station. They returned to Melbourne on March 6.

BROWN COAL AND PAPER

By motor car from Melbourne the delegation was taken to Yellourn and Maryvale. At Yallourn the world's biggest known brown coal deposits are used by the Victorian State Electricity Commission in its extensive electric power plant which serves the City of Melbourne. At Maryvale, the scientists visited the Australian Paper Mills, one of the largest companies in the industry and were interested in the process by which brown paper is manufactured from fire-charred timber.

Lectures were given to the Australian Chemical Institute by Dr. Krishna and at the Melbourne University, by Dr. Pal.

Before returning to India the scientists visited also Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane, Newcastle and Sydney.

PAKISTAN JUTE FOR INDIA

KARACHI, April 16, (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan's commitment of raw jute to India—50,00,000 bales—under the Inter-Dominion Agreement on mutual exchange of essential commodities, has been practically honoured, Pakistan Associated Press learned here today.

The Government of Pakistan, it was stated, were determined to meet India's demand and at present only a fraction of the quota is to be supplied.

The Indian Trade Commissioner held consultative meetings with officers of the Ministry of Commerce during the week over the supply of raw jute to India from East Bengal. Some misunderstanding over the figures of jute supplied to India, which had crept in, have been removed, the agency said.

Lull In "Red" Activity In West Bengal

BANGALORE, April 16, (U.P.I.): Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, in an interview to the press here yesterday, said that "communists are still a menace but there is a lull in their activity in West Bengal just now"

Dr. Roy said that Communism was surviving in West Bengal because of its close proximity to Burma, Pakistan and Chandranagore. Communist activity, he said, had been stemmed to a large extent by the Socialists and the Emergence of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Buddha's Anniversary

PATNA, April 16, (A. P. I.): The birth anniversary of Lord Buddha will be celebrated at Buddha Gaya, the place where he attained Nirvana, on May 1.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, April 16.

Sir John and Lady Boyd-Orr arrived at Government House and left for Delhi the same morning.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Mr. Gulati.

*

SETH K. LALBHAI

BARODA, April 16 (A.P.I.): Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Gujerat Famine Relief Committee, will visit the famine affected areas of Padra and Karjan in Baroda State on April 20.

*

LORD BOYD-ORR

NEW DELHI, April 16 (A.P.I.): Lord Boyd-Orr, former Director General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, arrived here today from Bombay. He is staying with the Prime Minister. Pandit Nehru and is expected to meet the Food and Agriculture Minister Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram tomorrow.

*

MR. K. MUKHERJEE

PURULIA (Bihar), April 16 (A.P.I.): Mr. Kalipada Mukherjee, Labour Minister of West Bengal, arrived here today to study the situation created by the "Satyagraha" launched by the Manbhum District Loksevak Sangh.

*

DR. SITA RAM

CALCUTTA, April 16 (A.P.I.): Dr. Sita Ram, High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, who arrived here yesterday from Chittagong after a four-day tour of East Bengal, left for Shillong by air this morning.

*

JUSTICE SIR H. J. KANIA

MADRAS, April 16 (A.P.I.): The Chief Justice of India Sir Harilal J. Kania, who has arrived in the city to attend the diamond jubilee celebrations of the Madras Advocates' Association, paid a visit to the Madras High Court today and had talks with the Chief Justice of Madras, Mr. P. V. Rajamannar and other Judges. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, former Advocate-General, entertained the Chief Justice of India at a luncheon party.

*

MR. GULZARILAL NANDA

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, will leave Bombay for Bhavnagar, by plane, tomorrow morning and return, also by plane on Monday, April 18.

*

MR. PYARELAL

KARACHI, April 16 (UPI): Mahatma Gandhi's former secretary, Mr. Pyarelal, accompanied by Mr. Charu Chaudhuri of Gandhi Ashram, Noakhali, has arrived here. Mr. Pyarelal will meet the Governor-General and Prime Minister of Pakistan.

*

SHRI R. AGNIBHOJ

BOMBAY, April 16 (UPI): The Hon. Shri R. Agnibhoj, Minister for P.W.D., Central Provinces and Berar, who had led the Indian delegation to the second session of the construction, engineering and public works committee of the I.L.O. at Rome, has arrived here yesterday from Geneva after nearly five weeks' absence from India. Shri Agnibhoj will reach Nagpur tomorrow morning by air.

*

DR. KUO YU SHOU

NAGPUR, April 16 (UPI): Dr. Kuo Yu Shou, special adviser, Asia and the Far East UNESCO, arrived at Sevagram yesterday and had prolonged talks with Acharya Aryanayakam, Secretary, Hindustani Talini Sangh.

Dr. Kuo Yu Shou visited Mahatma Gandhi's hut.

*

SARDAR PANNIKAR

CALCUTTA, April 16 (UPI): Saidar K. M. Pannikar, India's Ambassador to China, arrived in Calcutta to-day from Delhi by air on his way to China.

Premiers' Safelanding In Singapore

SINGAPORE, April 16, (U. P. A.): Prime Ministers Joseph Chifley of Australia and Peter Fraser of New Zealand arrived here safely today after their Constellation air liner developed engine trouble on the flight from Darwin, Australia.

The pilot was forced to cut out one of the plane's four engines during the long overwater lap. It delayed the plane's arrival by an hour.

The two Prime Ministers are flying to London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opening April 21.

SARDAR'S CALL TO INDUSTRIALISTS TO STEP UP PEOPLE'S STANDARD OF LIVING

BOMBAY TOPS LIST

NEW DELHI, April 16. (API)—Bombay has topped the list in contributing over rupees two crores fourteen lakhs to the Industrial Committee of the Gandhi Memorial Fund.

Industry-wise textiles stand first in contributing over two crores and eleven lakhs or fortytwo per cent of the total collection.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, who presented the cheques to Dr. Rajendra Prasad this evening, gave the figures of the collections province-wise Wise-industry-wise.

PROVINCE-WISE

The total collection province-wise are as follows:—

Provinces	Amounts	Percentage
BOMBAY	2,14,70,000	42.75
Bengal	1,12,89,000	22.25
U. Provinces	38,72,000,	7.75
Madras	32,39,000	6.50
Bihar	19,21,000	4.00
Madhyabharat	10,54,000	2.25
Assam	10,42,000	2.00
Baroda	8,32,000	1.50
Delhi	8,29,000	1.50
Mysore	7,96,000	1.50
C. Provinces	7,42,000	1.50
Saurashtra	6,00,000	1.25
Hyderabad (Dn).	4,25,000	.75
Others	26,40,151	4.50
	5,07,51,151	100.00

INDUSTRY-WISE

Industry-wise the following are the contributions received:—

Industries	Amounts	Percentage
Textiles	2,11,78,000	42.00
Jute	49,66,000	9.75
Sugar	40,06,000	8.00
Banks	30,23,000	6.00
Steel	21,05,000	4.00
Tea	19,44,000	3.75
Coal	15,82,000,	3.00
Insurance	13,57,000	2.75
Engineering	13,39,000	2.75
Cement	9,71,000	2.00
Rubber	9,06,000	1.75
Paper	7,84,000	1.50
Hydro Electri	7,20,000	1.50
Vanaspati	6,58,000	1.25
Woollen	5,70,000	1.00
Matches	4,06,000	.75
Others	42,36,151	8.25
	5,07,51,151,	100.00

BEST MEMORIAL TO MAHATMA

RAJKOT, April 16. (A.P.I.): Kaka Kalelkar, a life-long associate of Mahatma Gandhi said here yesterday that a vigorous pursuit of constructive work would be the best memorial to Mahatma Gandhi.

Kaka Kalelkar, who is touring Saurashtra to collect material for Mahatma Gandhi's memorial on behalf of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee, said pursuit of constructive work was aim of the Committee which desired to have memorial beginning from "most trivial but significant details connected with Gandhiji to his principles aimed at the betterment of the world".

Kaka Kalelkar said he hoped to complete his work in three years, and added that the proposed memorial to Mahatma Gandhi would be of the same stature as that of Lenin, Abraham Lincoln or Lord Nelson. Various memorial schemes would be formulated by the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee at its meeting in Delhi on May 7.

Kaka Kalelkar said, the Committee proposed to collect all articles used by Mahatma Gandhi at one time or other in his life and preserve them in a museum.

STUDY CIRCLES

Kaka Kalelkar said, the Committee also proposed to set up study circles to preserve and propagate the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi both inside the country and abroad. Foreign countries were interested in Mahatma Gandhi's principles and many inquiries were being received.

Gandhi Memorial Library For Michigan

NEW DELHI April 16. (U.P.I.): Indian Students of Michigan State College, East Lansing, have presented 250 dollars to the College President, Dr. John A. Hannaj, for starting a Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Library, according to information available at the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C.

This will be the second library founded in memory of Mahatma Gandhi in this country. The first was opened at Cornell University on February 18.

Commends Mahatma's Path Of Sacrifice For Country's Progress

'REAP FULL REWARD OF FREEDOM THROUGH CO-OPERATION'

NEW DELHI, April 16 (API): Addressing industrialists who presented cheques worth over rupees five crores to the Gandhi Memorial Fund, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that the collection was a comparatively light task and that the real task was still before all of them, namely, to raise the standard of living of the Indian people.

"That is a task which all of you and all of us have to share and it behoves us to sit together and evolve a plan for doing so", Sardar Patel said.

SCHEME OF MUTUAL HELP

"If under foreign rule", Sardar said, "with everything loaded against you and with foreigners enjoying preference and protection you could establish industries, face foreign competition and make progress, why can you not do it now when you have your own Government? I am sure if you and we can sit together and produce a scheme of mutual help and co-operation we shall be able to lay the foundation of a happy and contented India".

Sardar Patel said, "last year when I invited you at Mussoorie to assist us in raising contributions for this most deserving cause, you very kindly agreed to the proposals which we made. I am grateful to you for this expression of regard and affection for us.

Your Chairman and Rajen Babu have both made a reference to the splendid efforts made by Ghanshyamdasji to raise this contribution. I fully endorse it because I have been watching him at his work day and night. My two brothers, Rajen Babu and Jawaharlal, have already thanked you all for this donation and I have nothing to add to it. But I have been particularly struck by the last paragraph of your speech. You say that it is also your objective that the condition of our country should improve and that you are determined to make an earnest effort towards the same.

REAL TASK AHEAD

"You know that I shall be the last man to entertain any doubts about your 'bona fides". Having had the privilege of living with Gandhiji day and night, I have come to learn that if we have to get work done either through you or through others, it does not and will not pay to have any suspicions about one's intentions. On the other hand, one should put faith and trust in other's words. I also believe that the best way to get work done is to place the responsibility squarely on those duty it is to discharge obligations. I did the same thing with the Princes. You undertook the responsibility for making these collections but this is a comparatively light task. The real task is still before you and before all of us and that is, as you have put it, to raise the standard of living of our people.

"You have said that in five years, the standard of living can be raised by 33 per cent and in 15 years a hundred per cent. That is a task which all of you and all of us have to share and it behoves us to sit together and evolve a plan for doing so. There should be no going back once we take a step forward. We should continue to make progress and should never look back. If ever we do so, it should be only to realise that the progress has not been sufficiently fast and we should increase our pace in future. If the industrial community as a whole is not willing or prepared to shoulder the burden we canot succeed. Many things have happened many difficulties have occurred which have gone to create some distrust and suspicion between ourselves. I know full well that if we do not utilise your talents and resources, the country cannot make any progress. For this reason, it is essential that there should be complete understanding and co-operation between us.

NO PEACE BY RESORT TO FORCE

"Let us look at the state of affairs in our neighbouring countries. We have to prevent similar things happening here. If we do not take action in time. I am afraid things may go beyond our control and disaster may overtake us. Fortunately, we are better off than those countries but if we do not capitalise our gains and profit from experience we shall not be able to avail ourselves of the position of comparative advantage which we at present enjoy. Peace was one thing that was necessary for us to create conditions for a sustained effort for our own betterment. That peace we

(Continued on Page 16)

INDUSTRIALISTS PRESENT RS. 5 CRORES FOR GANDHI FUND

Rajen Babu And Nehru Thank Committee For Spontaneous Response

NEW DELHI, April 16 (A.P.I.): The Industrial Committee of the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund met at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel this evening and presented the Chairman of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, cheques totalling Rs. 5,07,51,151.

The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and other members of the Cabinet, the Congress President and members of the Industrial Committee of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund attended the meeting which was addressed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Chairman of the Committee presented the cheques and other documents on a silver salver. One of the cheques was for Rs. 4,40,70,560-5-6. Pandit Nehru said he had not seen such a fat cheque before.

Both Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Patel paid a tribute to Mr. Ghanshyamdas Birla who took a keen interest in the organisation and collection of the funds. Contributors to the fund included Indian and British businessmen.

ORIGIN OF COMMITTEE

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai in presenting the amount to Dr. Rajendra Prasad referred to the origin and achievement of the Committee. In May last, while Sardar Patel was convalescing at Mussoorie, he invited industrialists to discuss with them the possibility of collecting money for the Gandhi Memorial Fund. Dr. Rajendra Prasad had given a formula whereby every person we expected to pay ten days net earnings to the fund. On this calculation the net income of organised industry for the year 1947 would be about a crore and a half. It was, however, the desire of Sardar Patel that the industries contribution should be five crores. This worked out at one month's net earnings of industries and the Industrial Committee proceeded to collect the amount. Collections were still continuing and he expected it would exceed five crores by nearly fifty lakhs.

SPONTANEOUS RESPONSE

Mr. Kasturbhai was glad that the industry as a whole had given a spontaneous and a splendid response. The Indian and the British companies, all alike had responded voluntarily. The credit for collecting this large sum was mainly due to Mr. Ghanshyamdas Birla who devoted a good deal of his time and energy in organising the various industrial committees and saw to it that the funds were collected.

The total expenditure of the Central Office had been Rs. 17,140 which, Mr. Kasturbhai said was a very insignificant sum. The number of donors who had so far subscribed was 2,200

(Continued on Page 16)

First Indian Ambassador To Argentine

Mr. Jamshed Vasugar formerly head of the Indian Mission in Washington appointed Ambassador to Argentine. [illegible] taken at the Bombay air port with his wife before his depar[illegible]ndon.

U.N. CHARTER AGAIN[illegible]VIET ENTRY INTO P[illegible]

WASHINGTON, April 16. (PTI-Reuter)—A Persian embassy spokesman said here today that if the Soviet Union had any complaints against Persia or, about the presence of a United States Mission in Persia they should take them to the United Nations in acordance with the United Nations Charter

He said, it was the opinion of the Persian Government that the provisions of the 1921 Soviet-Persian treaty for the entry under certain circumstances of Soviet troops into Persia have been superseded by the United Nations Charter arrangements for dealing with threats to peace and security.

It was thus superseded because of Article 103 of that Charter which states that "in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the U[illegible] sent Ch[illegible] under[illegible] ment, [illegible] sent [illegible] Ar[illegible] trea[illegible] shou[illegible] a be[illegible] thre[illegible] Russia a[illegible] shoul[illegible] such [illegible] ed on t[illegible] should have the right to [illegible] troops into Persia.

TEHERAN DENIAL

THERAN, April 16. (PTI-Reuter): A New York newspaper report that Russia was threatening to invoke the 1921 Soviet-Persian Treaty, was officially denied here tonight.

"FACTUAL ACCOUNT" OF DURBAN RIOTS

NEW YORK, April 16 (PTI-Reuter) A "factual account" of what took place during the recent racial riots in Durban is being prepared by Mr. M. D. Naidoo, executive member of the South African Indian Congress, who has arriv[illegible] New York.

"My repor[illegible]ndian Delegation", Mr. [illegible]d "will show what the r[illegible] the disturbances were [illegible]t needs to be done in the futu[illegible] any such riots are to be averted.

"The documenta[illegible] have brought along", he said, "[illegible]ll show that there was no real anti-[illegible]dian feeling among the African peopl[illegible] that motivated the riots".

Mr. Naidoo a[illegible]tributed the disturbances and othe[illegible]anti-Indian feelings in South Afri[illegible]he general neglect and opp[illegible]icy for which the present G[illegible]nt and local authorities a[illegible]ible".

R[illegible] Estate Manager & [illegible]visor Shot Dead

RA[illegible] (PTI-Reuter): [illegible]hirty-five-year-o[illegible] of the Chaun[illegible]ate, near Moulm[illegible] coast of Burm[illegible]y armed daco[illegible]d robbery of th[illegible]ling Rs. 20,000 [illegible] received here [illegible] automatic weapons also killed an estate supervisor who went to Mr. Hill's rescue.

The report said, the bandits escaped without the payroll which was kept inside a safe.

Formerly, a Malayan planter, Mr. Hill was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese who forced him to work on the Burma-Siam "Death Railway"

After the war, he settled down in Burma.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF A.I.N.E.C.

Three Editors Nominated

NEW LEDI, April 16 (A.P.I.): Three Editors have been nominated for the presidentship of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference which meets at Bangalore on May 16 and 17. They are: A. D. Mani, editor of "Hitvada" (Nagpur), Mr. H. R. Moharay, editor of "Samyukta Karnatak" (Hubli); and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, editor of "Swadesamitran" (Madras).

A press note issued by the office of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference says: "Voting papers are being despatched to members by registered post. They should be duly filled in and returned to the Central Office of the A.I.N.E.C., 50-51 Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place New Delhi, so as to reach on or before May 2."

VIETNAM MISSION FOR FRANCE

SAIGON April 16, (PTI-Reuter): Bao Dai, ex-Emperor of Annam, is expected to arrive in Dalit, Annam, from France on April 25, according to circles close to the Government of South Vietnam.

He will await there the decision of the Cochin-Chinese Territorial Assembly—due to meet on April 19—and the French National Assembly regarding the possible inclusion of Cochin-China in the new Vietnam State to be led by Bao Dai, these circles said.

The French National Assembly is now on recess until May 17.

An official Vietnamese Mission will go to France in a feew days to express the Vietnamese Government's thanks and welcome to Bao Dai, ex-Emperor of Annam, on the eve of his return to Indo-China.

This was decided today at a Plenary Assembly of the Ministers of the provisional Central Government of Vietnam and the Government of South Vietnam.

Non-Muslim Trust Properties In W. Pakistan

NEW DELHI, April 16 (A.P.I.): Details of non-Muslim trust property left behind in Western Pakistan are being collected by the Government of India, says a press note issued today by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. Religious, educational charitable and cultural properties will be included for the purpose of collection of details.

Pak Officers In Indian Historical Records Commission

NEW DELHI, April 16. (UPI)—The Government of India have appointed Mr. S. M. Jaffar, keeper of Government records, Government of N.W.F.P. Peshawar and, Mr. Muhamad Sadullah, keper of the records of the Government of West Punjab, Lahore, as corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission for the period up to March 31, 1962.

Development Of Handloom Industry

NEW DELHI, April 16. (U.P.I.): The Government of India have constituted a Standing Handloom Committee of the All-India Cottage Industries Board to replace the All-India Handloom Board. The Standing Handloom Committee consists of representatives of the Provincial and State Governments, non-official weavers' representatives from all areas, representatives of the handspinning (Khadi) Industry, representatives of the textile mill Industry and of the Handloom processing industry, representatives of the Ministries of Industry and Supply and Commerce and other experts.

EAST PUNJAB CABINET TALKS

Bhargava To Participate In Delhi Conference

SIMLA, April 16 (A.P.I.): Members of the East Punjab Ministry and some leading supporters of Mr. Bhimsen Sachar left for Delhi this afternoon.

Mr. Sachar, who is at prsent in Delhi, is expected to discuss with them the situation arising out of the Congress Parliamentary Board's directives to him with regard to the formation of his Ministry.

HARIJAN MEMBER IN NEW MINISTRY

NEW DELHI, April 16, (A.P.I.): Mr. Prithvisingh Azad, Labour Minister in the Bhargava Ministry in the East Punjab and five Harijan members of the East Punjab Assembly met Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, Premier of the East Punjab, here today.

They remained with the East Punjab Premier for half an hour and are reported to have discussed with him the prospects of inclusion of a Harijan member in the new Ministry.

NEW DELHI, April 16, (U.P.I.): On being summoned by the Congress High Command, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, former Premier of East Punjab arrived in Delhi from Simla this evening.

Dr. Bhargava with his supporters is coming here in order to finalize the selection of two Ministers from his group, who are to be included in the Sachar-Cabinet, according to the instructions of the Congress Parliamentary Board. He is also meeting the Congress President.

Mr. Sachar is meeting Sardar Patel at 3 p.m. he is likely to see the members of the High Command again in the evening when Dr. Bhargava arrives.

CONFERENCE FOR RESTORATION OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT

Cochran On U. N. Anxiety For Early Cease-Fire Agreement

BATAVIA, April 16. (PTI-Reuter)—Three leading members of the Indonesian Republican Delegation flew to Banka today after a second meeting of the Dutch Republican Conference under the auspices of the United Nations Commission in Indonesia.

The three members were Mr. Mohammed Roem, former Republican Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Ali Sastroami Joyo, and Dr. Djuwabda. They were accompanied by Sudarpol Sastroasatomoi, a member of the Republican delegation at Lake Success, who recently arrived here.

According to a brief official statement issued after the meeting, the delegations discussed "the restoration of the Republican Government at Jogjakarta" (former Republican capital).

Mr. Roem submitted the Republican delegation's view on the subject which Dr. Jan Herman van Royen, head of the Dutch delegation, said his delegation would study.

Dr. Van Royen also discussed the Netherlands constitution in relation to the proposed Netherlands-Indonesian Union.

Sudarpo is visiting Banka to report the latest developments at Lake Success to Dr. Soekarno, former Republican President, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, former Prime Minister and Haju Roces Salim, former Foreign Affairs Minister, who have been detained there by the Dutch.

Sudarpo's report on the atmosphere at Lake Success may have an important influence on the Republican attitude at the discussions as in the present situation the Republicans are particularly sensitive to international opinion.

The Republican group is to return to Batavia on Monday in time for the next Dutch Republican meeting on Tuesday.

DESIRE FOR EARLY "CEASE-FIRE"

The American Chairman of the United Nations Commission, Mr. Merle Cochran, in his opening address at the first meeting on April 14, indicated that the desire of the United Commission was for an early "cease-fire" agreement.

Some observers here are inclined to see in Mr. Cochran's words a reflection of United States' State Department policy. Mr. Cochran also suggested a possible compromise on the Jogjakarta issue—that certain decisions taken during the present discussions might be ratified at Jogjakarta when the Republican Government was restored and functioning there.

Mr. Cochran further suggested that if an agreement was reached on a "cease-fire" and a restoration of the Republican Government at Jogjakarta an "amicable understanding" might be reached on a proposed Hague conference without great difficulty.

The Dutch want agreement on a "cease-fire" and the Hague Conference before making a "binding commitment" on the question of restoring the Republican Government at Jogjakarta.

FEDERALIST LEADERS' STATUS

BATAVIA, April 16. (PTI-Reuter)—Indonesian Federalist Leaders after several weeks of discussions today adopted a committee report defining their status in the Interim period before the formation of the proposed United States of Indonesia.

The Federalists declared that they look forward to the formation of sovereign independent United States of Indonesia which will be linked in equal union with Holland. They recognised equal rights of member-states annd confirmed the status of states already formed. They further recognised Dutch sovereignty in the Interim period. The Federalists said they wished to participate in the present Dutch and Republican discussions, under the auspices of the United Nations Commissions for Indonesia, in so far as they affected the formation of the future United States of Indonesia and the Netherlands Indonesian union. But they did not wish to participate in discussions affecting only Holland and the Republic unless they were invited to do so by both the parties.

PAKISTAN TROOPS OPEN FIRE ON INDIAN FORCES

First Incident Of "Cease-Fire" Violation

ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE IN POONCH SECTOR FOILED

NEW DELHI, April 16 (API): Pakistan troops opened fire with light machine guns and rifles on Thursday morning on Indian troops patrolling a forward defended locality at Chor Kunjia village, five miles south-east of Tithwal, said a frontline despatch received here today.

Indian troops did not return the fire, the despatch said.

Pakistan troops on the same day also occupied Kopra village, a mile east of Chor Kunjia, within the Indian forward line, the despatch added.

This is the first incident in which firearms have been used by Pakistan troops on Indian troops after the cease-fire on January 1, this year.

The front line despatch added that Chor Kunjia where the firing by Pakistan troops took place, was about 2,000 yards from a village which was evacuated by Indian troops after the cease-fire and which had been made into a "no man's land".

Pakistan troops according to the despatch, occupied the village in March and set up their pickets.

The Indian Army Commander has already lodged a protest with the United Nations Commission regarding the occupation of the village by Pakistan regulars.

Indian troops also foiled an attempt by Pakistan patrols to advance beyond their forward lines in the Poonch sector, the despatch said.

NO COMPLACENCY

Shaikh Mohammed Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, said today that "India and Kashmir should not be complacent" about reported violations of the 'cease fire' line by Pakistan troops.

Shaikh Abdullah, who was replying to questions at a press conference, added that on her part India did not want to worsen the situation and had scrupulously observed the conditions of the cease fire'. But no one could say what would happen "if these small incidents piled up."

The Kashmir Prime Minister appreciated the difficulties on the United Nations Commission and said: "After all, they want to bring together two parties who hold opposing views. To find out some via media is difficult.

VIEWS REGARDING RULER

When a correspondent asked him to amplify his previous statement that the Maharaja of Kashmir should abdicate, Shaikh Abdullah smiled and said: "I have nothing to add to that."

"Have you been able to convince the Government of India that the Maharaja should quit"? asked another correspondent.

Shaikh Abdullah parried the question and said: "I think every right-thinking man must be convinced. We have made our position quite clear. There is no going back."

He said that the National Conference continued to be the "most dominating party" in Jammu and Kashmir. "As for the other side we can measure our strength any time", he added.

Mirza Afzal Baig, Revenue Minister in Shaikh Abdullah's Ministry, said that within three months from now, the Jammu and Kashmir Government hoped to enact laws to abolish landlordism, reduce rural indebtedness and redeem mortgages of peasants. A Government Committee was considering the whole question. He added that already the Jammu and Kashmir Government had abolished jagirdari and reduced the share of the landlord to onefourth of the produce.

KASHMIR CONGRESS

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee in a statement today said that the organisation called the "Kashmir and Jammu Provincial Congress Committee" was not affiliated to the Indian National Congress.

IMPORTANT CONSULTATIONS

U.P.I. adds: Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmir Premier, who is here, has been holding important consultations with the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, and other Cabinet Ministers.

He participated in an important conference today with Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and other Cabinet Ministers to consider the fresh truce proposal submitted by the U. N. Commission yesterday.

Asked whether the proposal would be accepted by India Sheik Abdullah said that negotiations were going on and nobody knew what would be the outcome.

He had informal talks with the U.N. Commission members yesterday.

YOUTH CONFERENCE PROTEST

A resolution protesting against the violation of the "cease-fire" agreement by the troops and nationals of Pakistan was adopted at a meeting of the Jammu and Kashmir Youth Conference, Delhi, held here last night.

INDUSTRIALISTS PRESENT RS. 5 CRORES FOR GANDHI FUND

(Continued from Page 14)

and the number of letters, circulars and telegrams sent from the Central Office uptodate was 17,900.

NO COMPULSION

Mr. Kasturbhai added: "There have been very rare cases where individuals who had shirked their responsibility and have not played the game. We had no sanction behind us to compel anybody to pay. The only sanction was the moral sanction. And we are glad that we have had a complete success, since we have already reached a target of five crores which we hope to exceed. I would, however, appeal to those, who have not yet paid, to pay to the cause which is unique and unparalleled in the recent history of India.

GANDHI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Mr. Kasturbhai said that the jute industry, with the consent of the Chairman of the Fund Dr. Rajendra Prasad, had earmarked 75 percent of its contribution for a hospital to be built in Calcutta for the poor class people. Their intention was to add further sums to this 75 percent and build a first class hospital. The hospital would be called the Gandhi Memorial Hospital.

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO TATA

Mr. Kasturbhai incidentally referred to the contribution made by industrialists to the Kasturba Memorial Fund. In acknowledging the services rendered by the industrial community, Mahatma Gandhi then wrote to Mr. Tata as follows:

"I know I am guilty of having given currency to the thought that the administration of trust funds should, in practice, be left to the trustees of my choice. I discovered my mistake before any mischief was done. The more I think about it, the more I feel the narrowness underlying such a conception. The whole board is a very happy combination and if most of the trustees take an active interest in the administration of the fund, we may expect even unthought of beneficial results. An active combination and co-operation of top city men and simple village minded men and women is not an everyday experience."

Mr. Kasturbhai said that it was their earnest hope that the collaboration between the city and the simple village minded people, envisaged by Gandhiji, would be realised in the near future and this collection would contribute in some measure to the realisation of that objective. "The one ambition of the Industrial Community" Mr. Kasturbhai said, "has always been to see that the standard of living of the masses is raised. We believe and hope it is possible to raise the standard of the masses by one-third in five years reaching a target of one hundred percent within 15 years. At present there is discontent in the political, social, and economic fields. The only remedy, as far as we can see, lies in the economic uplift of the masses. Unless you take up this task seriously and tackle it successfully, discontent, whether in the shape of communism or any other 'ism' must continue."

The Industrialists could not expect a government more alive to the situation than the one handed by Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel. "We have no doubt", he said, "that this question is receiving your utmost and anxious attention. All that we desire to say is that the talents, the resources and the services of the business community should always be in service. In spite of all our difficulties, we shall continue to serve the country by creating larger production, a higher rate of employment and greater prosperity for the masses, thereby raising the standard of living of the people."

RAJEN BABU'S THANKS

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Fund, thanking the industrialists, said, "this is the first time that such a huge amount has been contributed to a fund."

Stating that the date of collection for the fund had been extended upto April 30, Dr. Rajendra Prasad expressed the hope that they would continue the collection work as vigorously as they had been doing so far.

Referring to the proposal of the Jute industry that 75 percent of their contribution should be earmarked for the building of a hospital in Calcutta for the poorfi he said, it was for the trustees of the fund to examine and sanction the proposal but he hoped that the trustees would not hesitate to do so.

APPROPRIATE MEMORIAL

"Mahatma Gandhi for whose memorial we have been raising this fund", Dr. Prasad said, "has not only served India but the whole world. The most appropriate memorial to him is that we should follow the path shown to us by him. I am sure that not only India but the entire world is anxious to follow the teachings of Gandhiji."

NEHRU'S THANKS

Thanking the industrialists of India for collecting the amount for the fund, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the Gandhi Memorial Trust would decide how to disburse the fund. He expressed the hope that the industrialists would continue to give their co-operation to the trust.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel then addressed the Committee after which the function concluded.

Those present at today's meeting included Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chairman of the Fund, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Shrimati Amrit Kaur, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mr. Brijlal Nehru, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. A. L. Cameron (Coal Industry), Mr. R. A. H. Stevanson (Tea industry), Mr. Mangturam Jaipuria (Cawnjore), Sir Shankerlal, Sir Sriram, Mr. Karmcahnd Thapar, Ramdev Poddar, Mr. M. Krishnaraj Thackerey, Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, Mr. Durgadas, and Mr. Mod Birla (jute).

Sardar's Call To Industrialists

(Continued from Page 14)

have secured but if people do not have enough to eat and enough to wear that peace cannot last long. We cannot make peace by resort to force only. Unless, therefore, we enable the people to reap the full reward of freedom, it will not be possible for us to have a happy and contented country. The main responsibility for seeing that such happiness and contentment is achieved rests on you and us. I do not wish to place the entire burden on you. We also wish to share it. But you should understand that if under foreign rule with everything loaded against you and, with foreigners enjoying preference and protection you could establish industries, face foreign competition and make progress, why cannot you do it now when you have your own Government? I am sure if you and we can sit together and produce a scheme of mutual help and co-operation we shall be able to lay the foundation of a happy and contented India.

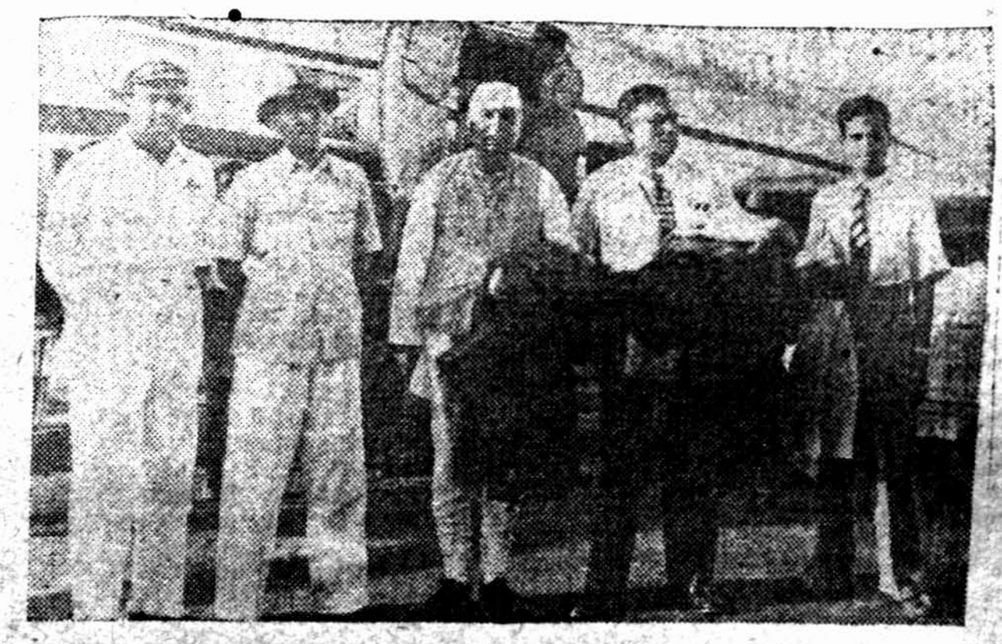
'You have made a reference to several "isms'. If those "isms" overtake us, the fault will be ours. It will be due to our shirking our respective responsibilities. Moral sanction is the greatest sanction that you can have. Sanction of force is no sanction at all. If you can have moral sanction in your support, all will be well and you have nothing to fear. Moral sanction, however, involves sacrifice. So long as you are prepared to make sacrifices for the sake of that moral sanction and in the interests of your country, the future of the country is assured Sacrifice is the path which Gandhiji showed us; that is the path which we all have to follow if we have to make our country strong and prosperous. If people have this much faith, both about you and about themselves, I see no difficulty in our way.

RICHES NOT FOR HOARDING

"The riches which you accumulate are not for hoarding but for being spent in the causes of the country. I, therefore, appeal to you to make earnest efforts to remove the suspicion that exists by actual deeds. Many people shun you. They avoid even being seen with you because they feel that a bad impression would thereby be created among the public. I have got my share of criticism, but Gandhiji has taught me not to mind that criticism. God has also given me a prestige that enables me to swallow it all. But I am quite certain that this sort of feeling which is created is harmful to the country. You have to sit together and find out what is wrong and where. All of us have to lend a hand in co-operative effort to promote the moral and material progress of our motherland. I hope to make one attempt to enlist the co-operation of everybody in this joint enterprise. I look forward for your help and co-operation. And I hope, with our joint efforts we shall succeed in achieving the objective which you have placed before yourselves in your speech.

KARACHI, April 16. (PTI-Reuter): A Pakistan Military spokesman said here today that reports of "serious violations" of the cease fire in Kashmir State were "grossly exaggerated", says Pakistan Associated Press.

COMMUNICATION CONFERENCE



Mr. Khursheed Lal, Deputy Minister for Communication, Government of India who is going to London to attend the Conference snapped at the Bombay air Port before his departure Along with him is Mr. S. Lal, who left for U.S.A. to inaugurate the American Regional Labour Conference. Others who saw them off are Rana Shamsher Jang, Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay, and others.

Panikkar Optimistic About Negotiated Peace In China

REPORTED COMMUNIST WITHDRAWAL FROM YANGTSE DENIED

CALCUTTA, April 16. (API)—Sardar K. M. Panikkar, India's Ambassador in China, said here today that he was optimistic about a negotiated peace between the Communists and Nationalists in China.

"The fact that negotiations are still going on between them gives credence to my belief", he added.

Sardar Panikkar, who has been on a visit to India for consultations with the Government, is on his way back to Nanking.

The Generalissimo, the Indian Ambassador said. was still behind the Kuomintang. He was the Director-General of the Party. But he had not been active in political matters since his retirement.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH CHINA

Referring to the effects of civil war on India's trade with China, Sardar Panikkar said that India's trade with China was not of any substantial character. Except jute and silk proper, trade relations with China had not been developed. For jute there was still a market but in silk there was no possibility of any large export.

"Trade in China is practically at a standstill now", he said.

Speaking of Indian nationals in China, Sardar Panikkar said that there were very few Indians there. Civil war had no effect on their lives.

Sardar Panikkar will leave for Nanking tomorrow.

NANKING, April 16. (PTI-Reuter)—One of the Chinese Government's delegates to the Peiping peace talks with the Communists flew here today with a report for Acting President Li Tsung Jen.

There was no confirmation of rumours that he brought a draft agreement with him.

Chinese newspapers here said the peace talks were continuing smoothly. Qualified Nanking observers thought the most important point still to be decided was about the reorganisation of government forces

There was no official confirmation of reports that the Communists had withdrawn their demand for the punishment of war criminals—a demand which these observers have never thought would be a serious obstacle in the negotiations.

A military spokesman for the Chinkiang Garrison Headquarters today denied reports that Communists had withdrawn from their positions on the north bank of the Yangtse because formal peace talks had begun at Peiping.

He claimed that fighting was continuing at several Government held north bank bridgeheads. and that Communist forces were still trying to cross the river.

Independent reports said Government south bank positions west of Chinkiang were reinforced today

Peiping Communist Radio claimed last night that Chiang Kai-shek and some of his supporters were preparing for a final stand south of the Yangtse despite the peace talks The visit of General Chang Chih-chung and other Government leaders to Chiang's place of retirement at Chikow was designed to consider these resistance plans, the radio said. The Military News Agency reported that fighting had flared up on the perimeters of Taiyuan, the Government's last important stronghold in North China.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER?

SOUTHAMPTON: Dr. Fu Ping-chang, former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, left here today by flying boat for China. "I have been offered the position of Foreign Minister in the Chinese Government", he said, "but I am going back first to find out the position before I accept".

CURRENCY REFORMS SUGGESTED

SHANGHAI: Legislator Li Yuang today suggested that the Government should introduce a new currency to be known as the "gold unit" to rescue the nation from its present currency "middle" he urged that the new money should not actually be issued by the Government but made only into units for accounting purposes.

The Gold Yuan declined sharply again today. Simultaneously the United States dollar soared to 160,000 from 123,000. The gold bar rose to nearly 8,000,000 an ounce.

GUJERAT FAMINE UNDER CONTROL

Food Position In Bombay Satisfactory, Says Dinkerrao Desai

BOMBAY, April 16. (U.P.I.): Famine in Gujrat was under control and there was no cause of anxiety, said Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, in an interview to the United Press of India on the latest position of famine conditions in Gujrat.

The Food Minister further told the United Press of India that the food position in the Province is generally satisfactory.

Housing Accommodation For Pak Refugees

NEW DELHI April 16. (A.P.I.): The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation has prepared a number of development schemes to provide more housing accommodation to displaced persons in Delhi.

Displaced persons coming from the same areas in Pakistan will be allotted contiguous areas in these places, the press note added

---

NEW DELHI, April 16. (A. P. I.): In the morning the Governor-General received the following:—

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mrs. Sophia Wadia.

The Governor-General lunched with General K. M. Cariappa at 4, King George's Avenue.

RELEASE OF LAIK ALI & COLLEAGUES

Pakistan Likely To Move U. N.: Exodus Of Muslims Continue

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, (By Air Mail).

It is learnt, Pakistan's delegates to the U.N. Assembly, will raise the question of the release of Mir Laikali and other Ministers of the former Hyderabad State Government in the next Session of the Assembly. They would request the United Nations to ask the Government of India for the immediate release of ex-premier Laikali and his colleagues on the ground that they are being ill-treated by the Indian Union which is in contravention of the U.N. Assembly resolution for human rights.

The Collector of Sukkur (Sind) who is also the Deputy Rehabilitation Officer for the District, has passed orders that refugees may not pay rents of the houses and shops occupied by them for the period ending January 1949. He has, however, made them liable for such rents from 1st February 1949 onwards.

This means that Hindu property owners, who have mostly migrated to India, have been deprived of rents for their buildings for about 17 months, from August 1947 to January 1949.

SCARE OF COMMUNAL RIOT

Fearing that soon there will be communal riots in India, Muslims have been coming in appreciable numbers to Pakistan since some time.

According to the official figures, about 5,000 Muslims are coming to Pakistan for shelter every week from different parts of India.

These figures also show that by the end of February 1949, about 3,000 Hindus have returned to Sind by obtaining permits for permenant stay in Pakistan.

FOODGRAINS SMUGGLING TO INDIA

The Government of Sind are contemplating stern measures for the stoppage of smuggling of foodgrains to the Indian Union.

Military Pickets are being posted on the Indo-Pakistan border, particularly touching the Jodhpur and Jaisulmir States, with instructions to shoot at sight any one found smuggling foodgrains to India. Besides, severe action will be taken against the persons arrested in this connection so that others might take lesson from the same.

Local League daily 'Alwahid' has sounded a note of warning that unless the slaughter of cows is immediately regularised in Pakistan, the day will not be far off when there will not remain a single cow to supply milk and butter for the citizens. Moreover, this indiscriminate slaughter of animals has been responsible for the reduction in the number of bullocks which are absolutely essential for a province like Sind, depending mostly on agriculture.

The paper, accordingly, has appealed to the authorities to take immediate steps to ban cow and bullock slaughter atleast in Sind if not in whole of the Pakistan Dominion.

Five Muslims have now been taken into custody for the cold-blooded murder of Diwan Dayaram, a big zamindar of Taiab area of the Hyderabad (Sind) district. The arrested persons include the Kamdar of Diwan Dayaram who was engaged to look after his lands.

The accused are reported to have made confessions that their object of this murder was to scare-away the other Hindu zamindars who still continue to live in Pakistan and thereby take possession of their lands.

Seven R. S. S. Workers Released In Ahmedabad

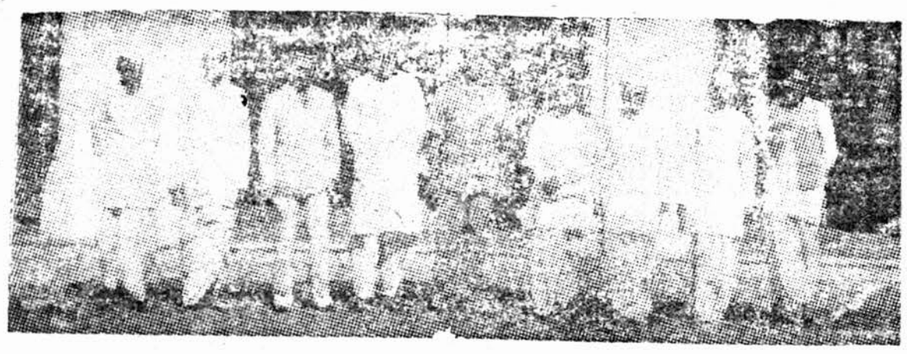
AHMEDABAD, April 17 (A.P.I.): Seven R. S. S. Workers including Mr. Golvelkar, Secretary of the Local Hindu Mahasabha, who were detained in the Sabarmati Central jail under the Public Security Measures Act, have been released.

Lok Sevak Sangha Satyagraha Criticised

PURULIA, April 16 (A.P.I.): Three local Associations of Manbhum District in Bihar have sent a message to the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, criticising the present "satyagraha' started by the Lok Sevak Sangha of Manbhum district.

The message has also been addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram and Mr. Satyanarain Sinha.

SWEARING-IN OF RAJASTHAN CABINET



From Left to Right: Shri Siddharaj Dhadha (Industry and Commerce), Shri Phoolchand Bafna (Local-Self Government), Rao Raja Hanut Singh, Premier (General Administration and Finance), His Highness the Rajapramukh, Shri Narsing Kachhawa (Labour and Refugee Rehabilitation), Shri Vedpal Tyagi (Education), Shri Bhurelal Baya (Transport and Communication and Public Works) and Shri Prem Narain Mathur (Home). Shri Raghuvardayal Goel (Food and Agriculture) was not present on the occasion.

SELF—SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD BY END OF 1951

Delhi Conference To Take Concrete Decisions

NEW DELHI, April 16 (A.P.I.): Concrete decisions to attain India's target of self-sufficiency in food by the end of 1951 are expected to be taken at a conference of agriculture officials of Provinces and States, which opened here yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food and Agriculture Minister.

Those attending the conference include representatives of the Government of Bihar, Bombay, C. P., Madras, Orissa, East Punjab, the U. P. West Bengal, Hyderabad Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Travancore and Vindhya Pradesh.

Explaining the scope of the conference, Mr. K. L. Punjabi Agriculture Secretary, stated that as a result of Government's revised food policy the need for accelerating the five-year programme of increased food production adopted in 1947 had become apparent. Not only would there be no imports of foodgrains after 1951, but it had also become necessary to meet the additional grain requirements of the rural areas. It had been estimated that by the end of 1951, India would require an additional annual production of 4.4 million tons. This was, therefore to be the target of increased production during 1949/51.

ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION

The Conference discussed the general targets of additional production of foodgrains during the next three years. During 1947-48 production had increased by seven lakh tons as against a target of nine lakh tons and for 1948-49 the target was 17,75,000 tons inclusive of the increase effected last year.

The conference, which is continuing its deliberations today, is expected to consider intensive cultivation measures such as concentration of efforts in suitable areas. The use of fertilisers, compost and manure and improved seeds. It will also discuss details of reclamation of waste land, tubewell irrigation, the divertion of acreage from cash crops, the supply of raw material such as iron, steel, cement and coal to the cultivators and association of non-official agencies in the scheme of increased food production.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAW SILK INDUSTRY

Central Board Set Up To Advise Government

NEW DELHI, April 16. (API)—The Government of India have set up a Central Silk Board to provide for the development under central control of the raw silk industry in the country. The board will advise the Central Government on all matters relating to the development of the raw silk industry including the import and export of raw silk.

Among its other functions the Board will devise means for improved methods of mulberry cultivation, rearing, developing and distributing healthy silkworms seeds, reeling of silk worm cocoons and the supply of technical advice to filature and charkha reelers and will help to improve the marketing of raw silk.

The board will consist of 27 members with Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee Minister for Industry and Suppy as Chairman. By the Act under which the Board is constituted it is empowered to levy a cess on the silk industry.

The Government of India have allotted the Board Rs. five lakhs for expenditure for the current year. The first meeting of the Board will be held in Bangalore on April 28.

Soil Laboratory To Be Opened In Aligarh

ALIGARH, April 16 (A.P.I.): The Government of U. P. will shortly open a well equipped soil laboratory here to help the development of agriculture in the province.

A scheme of soil survey has also been prepared which envisages development of agriculture through soil analysis, crop manuring and rotation of scientific methods.

The laboratory will be opened here by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Nisar Ahmed Sherwani, on April 20.

STUDY OF GEOPHYSICS IN INDIA

Two Committees Appointed To Draw Planned Programme

NEW DELHI, April 16. (API)—An important step for the development of the study of geophysics or the "earth science" in India has been taken by the appointment of two committees by the Central Board of Geophysics.

One committee consisting of five members, will draw up a planned programme for geophysical studies in Indian universities and the scientific departments of the Government of India.

Another committee of seven members will prepare plans of work regarding physical and biological oceanography covering as large an area as possible of the Indian seas.

The Central Board of Geophysics, which was constituted in March this year and held its first meeting recently has decided to approach the Government of India for five overseas scholarships for specialised training in Geophysics this year.

Government will be also approched for sanction for the establishment of magnetic and seismographic observatories at Dehra Dun in the immediate future. The establishment of a central Geophysics Institute in India for advanced studies and research in the science is also among the Board's plans.

Geophysics is the study by physical methods of earthland, water and air. Goedesy, seismology tectnophysics, terrestrial magnetism and earth currents, geophysical prospecting, meteorology including atmospheric electricity, hydrolog and oceanography come within its scope.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association

AHMEDABAD, April 16. (API)—Mr. Ramanlal Lallubhai was elected President and Mr. Ratilal Nathalal, Vice-President, for 1949-50, at the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association held today.

A.I.R. STATION FOR AHMEDABAD

Sardar Patel's Message

NEW DELHI, April 16. (API)—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, in a message on the occasion of the inauguration of the Ahmedabad station of All-India Radio, today said that radio was a great means of moral uplift. It was not an end in itself but a mighty means which, if properly used would prove of immense help to the people of India.

Sardar Patel said: "With the inauguration of the Ahmedabad station, AIR has now 15 stations all over India. During the last year, nine new stations have been started. All these stations in a sense are temporary as it will take some time before the major equipment and its necessary accessories for the long range development arrived and are installed. In the meantime, the Government has used the equipment which it had at its disposal to provide broadcasting facilities to the various large cities of India. Among these, Ahmedabad was given its place.

"Ahmedabad is a great industrial centre with a large working class population. This station will, therefore, provide such facilities to this class, which will enable them to develop their talents and take their part in the programmes. I hope the millowners also will extend their fullest co-operation to this work.

This new station will fully avail itself of the heritage of Gandhiji.

CEYLON INDIAN CONGRESS

Annual Session To Be Held On April 22

COLOMBO, April 16. (PTI-Reuter)—The Ceylon Indian Congress will hold its ninth session from April 22 to 23 at Hatton

The eight annual general meeting of the Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union will be held on April 24.

An official of the Ceylon Indian Congress in a statement to the press said: "With the passing of the Indian and Pakistani Residents Citizenship Act by the Ceylon Government, the question of citizenship rights of Indians in Ceylon, a vast majority of whom are workers on tea and rubber plantations has assumed very large proportions".

Among those accepting the Ceylon Indian Congress' invitation to attend the sessions are Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Mr. K. Kamaraj Nadar, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, Madras, Mr. T. S. Chokalingam, M.L.A., Mr. R. V. Swaminathan. MLA and Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Ambala Students' Sympathetic Fast

AMBALA, April 16 (A.P.I.): About 50 students of local colleges observed a one-day fast in sympathy with the R.S.S. prisoners on hungerstrike.

Six of the R.S.S. prisoners on hungerstrike, whose condition was considered to be serious, have been released from local jail. There are 74 more such prisoners in the local jail, it is learnt.

GEN. CARIAPPA'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, April 16.

General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, is expected to arrive in Bombay shortly before noon on April 23 on a two-day visit.

There will be a ceremonial parade at the Lloyds Reclamation Ground, behind Marine Drive, on April 24 at 8 a.m. when General Cariappa will take the salute. Later on, the C-in-C will inspect the Military Hospital in Colaba and other Army establishments.

General Cariappa will also visit H.M.I.S. 'Delhi' and attend a tea-party by the Premier of Bombay.

He will meet local editors on April 23.

General Cariappa will leave for Ahmedabad on April 25.

Major-General Brar

BOMBAY, April 16.

Major-General D. S. Brar, G.O.C. Bombay Area, returned to Bombay today from Ahmedabad where he took the salute yesterday at a ceremonial parade of the 17th Rajputs celebrating the 7th anniversary of its formation by General Cariappa.

Major-General Brar will leave for Poona on April 17 and return on April 20. He will accompany General Cariappa, C-in-C, to Ahmedabad on April 25.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted Ground Engineers and approved instructors and Pilot Instructor to work on monthly salary basis and also a few hands to work in the evening between 6 and 8-30 p.m on hourly basis Apply giving details and salary required to Central School of Flying, Andheri. 4066

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Earn Degrees in every profession, trade, Arts, Science, Commerce, in absentia. Prospectus: (Dept. 15) V. University. Amritsar. 563

MEDICAL ADLETS

Women solve your delayed problem with Dr Khan's Threenot pills. Price Rs 5/8. B. C. Service 42 C. Churchgate St. Fort. Bombay. Phone: 21343 559

Use as a tonic "Navratna Kalpa" invented by Kaviraj Pt. Durga Datt Sharma Vaidya Vachaspati (Gold Medalist) Jullundur City. It is a sovereign remedy for heart diseases. nervous debility. blood poisoning, insanity. diabetes, hysteria and piles Literature sent free issued by Navratna Kalpa Pharmacy, Mitha Bazar. Jullundur City, East Punjab 3139

Write your disease, use our medicine tired after injection. Jayant Pharmacy. Wadhwan City. 351

ASTROLOGICAL

Postal Tuition for Professional Astrologer's Course. Prospectus -/4/- wonderful predictions. 5 questions Rs. 2/-. Horoscope Rs. 5-10-0. Astrological Research Institute. Post Kodakara. Cochin. 576

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros., Keseri Bagh, Amritsar 557

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of Messrs. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 3472

Wanted Agents and Salesmen. 6 yds. Coloured Silk Saree Rs. 10. More than three sarees free delivery Jothi Fabrics Kottar. Travancore. 536

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE DATE OF OPENING following tenders is hereby extended upto 2nd May 1949:—

(1) Providing 3.3 K.V.O.H. Lines for Permanent Water Supply at Sindri Rs. 43,858/-.

(2) Providing and erecting L. T. O. H. distribution line with underground Service Connection for Housing Estate at Sindri, Rs. 1,80,000/-.

(3) Providing E.I. in 138 "L" type Quarters for Married Labour at F. F. Sindri (Stage III) Rs. 45,586/-

KESAR CHAND,
Electrical Engineer,
F. F. Electrical Division. SINDRI.
4015

For list of police uniform articles and equipments write to
CAPITAL GENERAL STORES,
Approved Police Contractors,
LUDHIANA.

WANTED

AGENTS and SALESMEN
for Hand-loom and Silk Products; Sample Silk Saree 6 Yds. Rs. 10/-.
Apply in English or Tamil with Re. 1 Advance.
THE S. T. T. HOUSE, BAZAAR, KOTTAR, NAGERCOIL, SOUTH TRAVANCORE.

PUBLIC NOTICES

RECRUITMENT OF CIVILIAN SCHOOL MASTERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS

1. APPLICATIONS (in duplicate) ARE INVITED by 31st May, 1949, from civilians and ex-Indian Army personnel for recruitment as Civilian School Masters in the Indian Army Educational Corps. Suitable Civilian School Masters will be absorbed as Havildars in I.A.E.C. after a year's army and educational training. Application forms can be had from the H.Q. local Sub-Areas. Recruiting Officers and Government of India Employment Exchanges. Completed application forms will be submitted to Education Officers, H.Q. Sub-Areas.

2. Selection of candidates will be by a Selection Board which will be held in Bombay, Madras, Poona, Jubbulpore, Bangalore and Secunderabad. Candidates will appear before these Boards at their own cost.

3. CONDITIONS.

(i) The minimum educational qualification required for civilians is Matriculation/S. S. L. C.; for an ex-Service personnel Matriculation/S. S. L. C/I.A. Special. A good knowledge of Hindustani is essential. Teaching or administrative experience in military or civil education is desirable. Trained teachers will get special preference.

(ii) There are 1,200 vacancies: Of these 800 are earmarked for those whose mother-tongue is Hindi/Urdu, 150 for Tamil 100 for Telugu, 100 for Malayalam, 15 for Kanarese, 15 for Oriya and 20 for Assamese.

(iii) Pay: (a) Graduates Rs. 80/- p.m.
(b) Matriculates Rs. 55/- p.m.
plus entitled allowances under existing regulations.

(iv) AGE LIMITS: Candidate must be between 20 and 30 years of age. 4072

ANNOUNCEMENT

Banking Companies Act—
a critical study
by R. M. MITRA, B.A., A.I.I.B.

Royal 8vo size-approximately 400 pages-full cloth bound.

Pre-publication price Rs. 12/12-

Post-publication price Rs. 14/-

Now in the Press and will be out shortly.

Indispensable for Lawyers, Practical Bankers and students.

Book your order in advance to get this valuable book before the supply runs short.

Renowned Book Sellers, publishers of different Provinces are also invited to contact us for terms and conditions.

Apply to MODERN ART PRESS,
1/2, Durga Pituri Lane,
Calcutta—12.

****

IN AID OF
MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND
and
THE RAILWAY REFUGEE RELIEF FUND

GRAND FUN FAIR

(including Gogia Pasha, the renowned magician)

AND

OPEN AIR DANCE

will be held in
the G.I.P. Rly. Institute

BYCULLA
SUNDAY. April 17

Music oy
JOHNNY BAPTIST and his BAND
with
BERT NISSIM

FUN FAIR 5 p.m to midnight
DANCING 8-30 p.m. to midnight

Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh has kindly consented to grace the function

Advance Booking for Dance and Gogia Pasha's first show at G.I.P Rly Institute Byculla

****

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, April 16.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day. Privately Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1357/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 16.

No forward business was done to-day in the local cotton market as prices were above the ceiling level.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May contract is 902 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, April 16.

Tata Ordinary 272; Tata Deferred 1365; Indian Iron 23; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 19/2; Bombay Dyeing 950; Central India 243/2; Gokak 273/2; Kohinoor 284/6; Simplex 175/8. Swadeshi 294/6; Tata Power 1515; Associated Cement 139/6; Belapur 214/6; Bombay Burma (Old) 280; Scindia 15/12; Central Bank 83; New India 58; Tata 2nd Pref. 140/4.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 16.

The local Bullion market was firm to-day with active buying by professional operators which pushed up both silver and gold quotations.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 174/4 and under active buying and covering advanced at Rs. 175 and steadied at Rs. 174/14. Ready Bullion was quoted at par at Rs. 174/14 while Mint Bars were quoted at a premium of annas eight over forward quotation.

Vaishakh gold opened at Rs. 110/6 and after advancing at Rs. 111/4 steadied at Rs. 111/2, Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 113/2 and Sovereigns stood at Rs. 74.

Later on there was active buying by professional operators which induced heavy short covering and Silver advanced at Rs. 176/10 and Gold also improved at Rs. 111/15. Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver Bullion	176	6	0
Silver Vaishakh	176	6	0
Ready Gold	113	8	0
Gold Vaishakh	111	14	0
Sovereigns	74	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 16.

Yesterday clearing rates for May and September castorseeds were fixed at Rs. 138/14 and Rs. 136/6 respectively some members being against fixing rates, it is reported have taken legal help. To-day the market opened late as members were comparing accounts. Groundnuts and linseed sections were steady, castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 136/4 and after declining at Rs. 136/2 advanced at Rs. 136/10 and steadied at Rs. 136/8. Thereafter there was moderate buying and the market improved at Rs. 136/14.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	39	4	0
Coromandal	38	12	0
Bold Ready	38	2	0
Bold April-May	38	2	0
Bold June-July	38	10	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	27	4	0
May delivery	140	0	0
September	136	14	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	29	11	0
April-May	29	9	0
June-July	29	5	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready	21	3	0
Ready receipts	21	1	0
April	21	1	0
May	21	4	0
June	21	6	0
July	21	7	0
Linseed Oil	18	12	0
Castorseed oil first Dressing quality	17	8	0
Castorseed oil commercial quality	18	8	0

SUGAR PRICES.

BOMBAY, April 16.

Inferior Quality	89	0	0
Bazar Quality	90	8	0
Big Chrystal	92	8	0
Buland	102	0	0
May dely	32	1	0
August dely.	32	0	0
January 1950	28	11	0

Aarriva's today Bags 6270

PEPPER PRICES

BOMBAY, April 16

Vaishakh dely: 1535 to 1545
Jeth dely 1550 to 1560

AUGMENT FOOD PRODUCTION

Boyd-Orr's Appeal For Abolishing Hunger

BOMBAY, April 16 (API): Lord Boyd-Orr, now in India to study the country's food problem, stressed the need to augment food production throughout the world to provide sufficient food to the people of all countries and abolish hunger and malnutrition.

The former Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, who arrived in Bombay last night from London, flew to Delhi early today.

Shortly before his departure, Lord Boyd-Orr told the Associated Press of India: "the world must produce more food to put an end to hunger animal-nutrition. Tris is the job of the Food and Agricultural Organisation which had been set up to deal with the problem. The future of world food has become the most urgent problem today."

Lord Boyd-Orr said that he would study the prevailing rural conditions in this country, and later make his recommendations to the Government of India.

During his fortnight's stay in New Delhi, the International Food Expert, will meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food and Agricultural Minister, and other officials of Food Ministry.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

Indian Delegates Refused Passports

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Government, it is understood, have refused to grant passports to Mr. M. S. Baksi, Vice-President of the All India Trade Union Congress, Mr. D. N. Gawanker, Mr. Amar Sheikh, Mr. Kishen Bhave and Mr. Annabhau Sathe who were due to fly on Monday to attend the International Peace Conference at Paris.

It is learnt that the passports of Dr. Mulkraj Anand, Mrs. Vidya Kanuga and Mr. Sultan Migazi who were also scheduled to leave for Paris to attend the Conference, have been confiscated.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

The following is the Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 8th April:

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	13,00,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	594,68,52,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(o) Borrowings from banks	13,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	286,25,70,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	31,66,79,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,89,54,000
(iii) Subsidary Coin	68,87,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	50,74,59,000
Advances in India	485,11,82,000
Bills discounted in India	19,32,94,000

ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, April 16.

	3	9	0
120 D. Ready	3	11	0
150 Japan Ready	741	0	0
150 D. Box April	747	0	0
150 D. Box May			

HESSIAN MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 16.

	Pics.
45X11.	
Ready	94
April-May	93-1/2
June-August	92-1/2
40X28 Bags.	
Ready	118 0 0
April-June	112 8 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, April 16.

Cotton	3490
Linseed	4389
Tiseed	1199
Groundnuts	20796
Castorseeds	736
Rice	2097
Cottonseed	8202
Mahoora	449
Sugar	3806
Sarsao	13

METAL PRICES

BOMBAY April 16.

Copper Chaitra	83	8	0
Copper Jeth	83	0	0
Tin Chaitra	50	0	0
Tin Jeth	51	0	0
Copper Ready	82		0
Tin Ready	50	0	0

POPULARISING SARVODAYA SAMAJ

Principal Agarwal To Tour Foreign Countries

NEW DELHI, April 16 (A.P.I.): Principal S. N. Agarwal, Foreign Secretary of the Sarvodaya Samaj, is leaving for Shanghai tomorrow on a six-month tour of the world to popularise the Samaj.

Mr Agarwal told pressmen here today the Samaj was a world brotherhood of all those who believed in Mahatma Gandhi's ideals of truth and non-violence and constructive work. It already had over 3,000 workers, most of them whole time constructive workers, and hundreds of letters were pouring in from all parts of the world expressing a desire to participate in the movement.

From China Mr. Agarwal will go to Japan, Hawaii, the U.S.A., U.K. France, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Turkey, Egypt and if possible, the Soviet Union.

"People in the West," Mr. Agarwal said, "are in dire need of Gandhism. They are appealing to the Indian followers of Gandhiji to share their spiritual legacy with the rest of the world.

Mr. Agarwal said that besides the work of the Sarvodaya Samaj, he would study the latest trends in educational development of various countries. He would also study at first hand the trends of decentralisation in industry and the growth of youth movement in the West.

Racial equality and prohibition might be among the items of Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme which would appeal to the Americans, Mr. Agarwal said.

Modifying Criminal Tribes' Law In Pakistan

LAHORE, April 16 (UPI).—An assurance that the Pakistan Government was giving their serious consideration to modifying the provisions of law as regards classification of certain tribes as criminals ,was given to the 'Bara Achhut' of Lahore at a meeting, by Mr Mehanda Lal Sapuchvi, General Secretary of the West Punjab Scheduled Castes Federation. Mr. Sapuchvi also stated, that a deputation of the Achhuts was soon meeting His Excellency, the Governor of the West Punjab, to request him to ameliorate the lot of members of his community, including those living in the jungles. He exhorted the Achhuts to be loyal and faithful to Pakistan, and to take active part in organising the defence of Kashmir and contribute liberally to the Kashmir Relief Fund.

3,555 INDIANS DENIED ENTRY INTO MALAYA.

SINGAPORE—A total of 3,555 Indians were denied entry into Malaya last year, a meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council was told. There were 7,274 requests in all for entry of Indians.

The main factor taken into consideration in rejection was whether or not entry would be to the benefit of the economic life of the colony.—P.T.I.-Reuter.

U. S. GIFT TO GERMANS

BERLIN, April 16 (UPA): The United States military government reported today that Americans had sent more than 235,000 tons of gift parcels worth $ 300,000,000 to the Germans since the war.

'RED' EDITOR ARRESTED

MADRAS, April 16 (A.P.I.): Mr. Anthony Samuel Rajamani, former Editor and Publisher of the "Thozilarasu" a weekly conducted by the Communist-controlled S. I. Ry Labour Union, was arrested by the Madura police yesterday in Madura railway colony

ISRAEL HONOURS BRITISH M.P.

JERUSALEM, (I. P. S.): Mr. Richard Crossman, the British Socialist M. P. has been honoured by Zionism for his services to the cause of Israel. His name has been inscribed in the Golden Book of Jerusalem in appreciation of his work for Israel. Mr. Crossman has been a consistent critic of Bevin's policy towards Israel in the Palistine dispute.

LONDON, April 16 (PTI-Reuter).—The death of Admiral Henry William Grant, former Chairman and Managing Director of the Marconi Group of Companies, at the age of 79, was announced here today.

Setting Up Of High Altitude Laboratory

2nd INDIAN EXPEDITION TO SEARCH FOR MOUNTAIN TOP ON HIMALAYAS

NEW DELHI, April 17. (API)—A party of Indian scientists will set out this summer in search of a mountain-top in the Himalayas suitable for the establishment of a multi-purpose scientific laboratory.

The expedition, sponsored by the Government of India, will be the second of its kind.

The proposal for the setting up of a high altitude laboratory was first mooted in 1947. The laboratory will have separate departments dealing with the study of snow, glaciers and their contribution to Indian rivers, astronomical and astrophysical observations, cosmic rays, biological and geological research, and research on the flora and fauna of the Himalayas.

EXPLORATORY PARTY

An exploratory party was sent out last year to find a site—about ten acres of flat land at a height of between 14,000 and 16,000 feet.

After about a month's tour, the party returned to Delhi and made certain tentative recommendations.

The Government require as complete data as possible before they undertake the costly project and the second expedition is being organised in an effort to see whether sites more suitable than those already visited are available.

Last year's party was led by Mr. R. D. Dhir of the Central Water Power Irrigation and Navigation Commission and included another officer of this organisation, Mr. Harbhajan Singh. Both are experts on snow and glaciers. The oldest member of the party was Prof. S. P. Agarkar, 65 year old biologist who represented the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. Dr. R. Anantha-Krishnan, an astronomer of the Indian meteorological department, Mr. R. V. Badami, a meteorologist and Mr. S. P. Nautiyal, a geologist of the Geological Survey of India, made up the rest of the party.

The party, before it started, had the benefit of the advice of eminent scientists like Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Prof. J. H Bhabha, Sir J. C. Ghosh, Dr. J. N. Mukerji, Prof. M. N. Saha and the consulting engineer to the Government of India Mr A. N. Khoslam.

SCIENTISTS COLONY

They were asked to look for a suitable place, near the site of the laboratory but at a lower level, where a scientists colony could be established with an airfield of its own.

They were also asked to examine alternative forms of transport between the colony and the laboratory, including a motor road, a funicular railway and an electrically worked rope trolley.

Among the many Himalayan peaks which the party surveyed in the neighbourhood of Badrinath, about two hundred miles northeast of Delhi, were Narayan Prabat and Nar Prabat, both over 19,000 feet high, and three others near Kauri Pass ranging in height from 12,000 to 15,000 feet.

They were impressed with the advantages offered by the peaks near the Karui Pass, especially by the 12,458 feet high Ghorsoan, which can be easily connected by a zigzag motor-road with Joshimath, lower down on the route from the plains. Five hundred feet below Ghorsoan, lies a vast meadow known as Aulibugyal (pasture-land) which would be suitable for the scientists colony.

The party found the proposal for a funicular railway unworkable and recommended that the colony and the laboratory should be located on the same plateau. They reported that the establishment of a hydro-electric power station and arrangements for water supply would not present any insuperable difficulty.

In their month-long journey in the mountainous region. Transport of foodstuffs and equipment was the party's main problem. Forty porters and nine mules were pressed into service to carry 60 maunds of foodstuffs and a large variety of equipment.

INCREASE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS

Lalchand Hirachand's Warning

BOMBAY, Saturday: Presiding over the fourth annual convention of the M.I.T. Alumni Association of India this evening, Seth Lalchand Hirachand urged that the paramount task before India was the speedy industrialisation of the country and uttered a warning that if production of consumer goods did not increase at a rapid rate "our very existence will be imperiled".

Mr. Hirachand felt that at the same time care should be taken to see that the growth of population was restricted so that the standard of life of the masses could be raised in commensuration with the advancement of industrialisation.

Mr. Hirachand was certain that India could achieve self-sufficiency in food by tapping her own immense resources and expressed the view that she should no longer depend for imports from abroad.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Sheriff of Bombay, asked the alumni not to forget the moral values of life while ceaselessly starving for industrial progress, "because, without moral values, all our material achievements will be in vain".

WORLD CONGRESS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

Move To Include 10 Women In Team Of 40 Members

(From A Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, April 16.

The Lingiad Committee of the H. V. P. Mandal, Amraoti has decided to include about 10 women in the team which the Mandal is deputing to Stockholm (Sweden) in July next to participate in the World Congress of Physical Culture and the Lingiad Festival.

From the information so far received it is gathered that the team will consist of 30 male members and 10 female members. They are being selected from different provinces such as C.P. and Berar, Bombay Presidency, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Samyukta Rajastan and Hyderabad State. The attempt is to make the team as representative as possible not only from regional point of view but also from the viewpoint of vocations.

DERAILMENT ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY ROUTE

Mail And Passenger Trains To Reach Bombay Late

BOMBAY, April 16 (A.P.I.): Mail and passenger trains which left Delhi on April 15 for Bombay on the B. B. and C. I. Railkay route, are likely to reach Bombay Central inordinately late owing to the derailment of a goods train between Nagda and Mehidpur.

The Publicity Officer of the Railway in a press statement today said: Due to the derailment of a goods train between Nagda and Mehidpur Road about 433 miles from Bombay, 4 Up Frontier Mail which left Delhi on April 15 will be transhipped at site into the coaches of 3 Down Frontier Mail which left Bombay the same day, and will arrive at Bombay Central between two and three a.m. on Sunday morning, April 17.

4 Up Frontier Mail which left Delhi this morning April 16 is being diverted over the G.I.P. railway route via Muttra junction.

20 Up Meerut Express which left Delhi last night April 15 and is due to arrive Bombay Central tomorrow morning, April 17 will also be transhipped at site and will arrive here about six to eight hours late.

PROVISIONS OF HINDU CODE BILL OPPOSED

ALLAHABAD, April 16. (API)—Presiding over the 52nd session of the all-India Kayastha Conference, Alala Shiv Narain, Advocate of Federal Court, Delhi, opposed the main provisions of the Hindu Code Bill relating to marriage, inheritance and divorce.

The President said that marriages among Hindus should continue to be performed according to the dictates of the Shastras, and divorce must not be permitted.

The provisions in the Bill regarding successions of daughters equally with the sons were "bound to affect adversely the existing relations between brothers and sisters and will open the door of litigation" he said.

FOREIGN INVESTORS IN INDIA

Liberal Policy Adopted: Many Factories To Be Set Up

NEW DELHI, April 16 (A.P.I.): The Government of India have provisionally agreed to the establishment in India of a number of factories by British concerns for the production of consumer and other goods, it is learned.

Subject to the fulfilment of legal technicalities, permission is understood to have been granted, for instance, to The BSA Bicycle Manufacturers to set up a factory in Madras with a capacity of one lakh bicycles a year, to the sports good firm, Slazengers, to start a factory for the manugacture of sports goods, and to another British firm to set up a plant for the manufacture of earthmoving machinery used in the building of roads and dams.

A liberal policy is generally being adopted towards foreign investors and the number of applications rejected is understood to be small. The only important stipulation in all cases is that these investors must provide technical and managerial training to Indian nationals.

The application either for extension of existing business or for the starting of new enterprises, are scrutinised by a Committee consisting of secretaries of a number of Ministries. The Committee meets frequently to prevent delay in the disposal of the applications.

Applications from foreign firms for the setting up of import and export business are not entertained on the ground that there is no dearth of local skill and capital in this field.

ONE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED

Police Clash With 'Meenas' In Rajasthan Union

JAIPUR, April 15. (API)—One man was killed and several others including two policemen were injured in a clash between the police and members of the "meenas", a warrior tribe of Rajasthan, according to a report received here from Hindaun.

The incident occurred on the occassion of the "rath yatra" procession at Hindaun, which is in Rajasthan Union. The tribesmen are reported to have set fire to the huts of the village Patwari. The police, who intervened, were attacked with brick-bats and the police opened fire to disperse the tribesmen.

It is not known whether the casualties occurred as a result of firing or in the earlier clash. An order prohibiting assembly of more than five persons and the carrying of arms for 24 hours has been promulgated.

LET TAMIL REGAIN ITS OLD GLORY

Santhanam Inaugurates Annual Festival Conference

TIRUVARUR, April 16. (API)—Inaugurating the two-day Tamil annual festival conference this morning Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister for State Transport and Railways, Government of India, asked Tamilians to ensure that Tamil regained its old glory. Foreign rule Mr. Santhanam said, has caused this ancient language to remain dormant for sometime but now that India was free the language must regain its old glory

Mr. Santhanam warned Tamilians that their desire for the growth of their language should not develop into any hatred towards other languages. On the other hand, they should try to learn as many languages as possible.

Instruction To Displaced Sindhi Students

NEW DELHI, April 16. (API)—The Government of India, it is learnt, have urged Provincial Governments to impart instruction to displaced Sindhi students in their mother tongue until they are able to pick up the regional language.

It has been suggested to the provinces that until the Sindhi children pick up the language of the region, either parallel classes may be run for them in the existing schools or separate schools may be opened in places where the number of Sindhi children seeking admission is sufficiently large.

FUTURE OF INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

(Continued from Page 9)

They are of no use, unless they are honoured by both the parties.

Third issue relates to the Indo-Pakistan relationship itself. If it takes two to make a quarrel, it also takes two to build up good relations. The tragedy of the situation is that India's efforts to improve Indo-Pakistan relations have always been interpreted as a sign of India's weakness. Task ahead for India is to make herself strong. Pakistan will court her friendship, when India is strong and solid. The present campaign of villification will then disappear.

ECONOMY DRIVE.

Your Correspondent's forecast of the Economy drive in the Government of India has come out true. The members of the Standing Committee have toed the lines of the Ministers. The Result? No economy

Let me explain. At the instance of Mr. B. Shiva Rao, the Finance Minister, Dr. John Mathai, directed that each Ministry should convene a meeting of its own Standing Committee to elicit its views on the recommendations of the Economy Committee. The Ministry of Commerce took the lead. The following is taken from the record of the proceedings of its Standing Committee, held on March 29.

"The Committee noted with justification that the Ministry had decided to accept the recommendations of the Economy Committee in toto and agreed to the comments made by the Ministry on the various recommendations made in the Report."

Similar reactions are available from the proceedings of the Standing Committees attached to the other Ministries in charge of the Central subjects The following should be read as a refreshing contrast:

The Standing Committee considered the papers placed before it by the Ministry of Health, including the Report of the Economy Committee and adopted the following resolution:

"The Committee, having accepted the policy and functions for the Ministry set out in the memorandum submitted to it considers that the Centre should take an increasing share in the development of health programme. It therefore feels that the recommendations of the Committee, if accepted will prevent the Central Health Ministry for undertaking the functions, which the Committee considers necessary. The Committee desires to place on record that it differs fundamentally from the method of approach of the Economy Committee and it is definitely of opinion that it is only by the Centre taking an important part in initiating, guiding and co-ordinating health work in the Province that it can descharge its functions properly."

Similar views are expressed by the Standing Committees attached to the Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Labour.

Several issues arise. Firstly, the Ministers have ceased to take an All-India point of view and have shown themselves merely as heads of their departments. They are not interested in the All-India problem of inflation in giving some timely relief to the much harassed tax-payer.

Secondly, the utility of the Standing Committees is completely blasted. The members of the Committees, in practice, are merely the "Yesmen" of the Ministers. They neither defend the Ministers against criticism in the Parliament, nor do they exert any influence over the Ministries and present the popular view point at the meetings of the Committees.

Thirdly, in the matter of economy, the Ministries in charge of Central subjects have shown greater sense of responsibility.

According to the Finance Minister's plan the reactions of the various Standing Committees to the Economy Committee's Report were to be considered by the Standing Finance Committee, before the Government took final decision on it. A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, fixed for April 9, has been postponed 'sine die' New Delhi will be greatly surprised if the Economy Committee's recommendations were implemented at all. On the other hand, squander mania is likely to increase in the coming months.

SCIENTISTS' COLONY IN THE HIMALAYAS

(Continued from page 3)

they were impressed with the advantages offered by some of the peaks near the Kauri Pass. Pangarchula peak stands clear from its surroundings and has a height of 15,000 ft. Another suitable site lay midway between Pangarchula peak and Kauri Pass at a height of 14,000 ft. The party in particular reported about the Ghorsoan peak, at a height of 12,458 feet, which can be easily connected by a zigzag motorable road with Joshimath, lower down on the route from the plains. Five hundred feet below the peak lies a vast stretch of meadow known as Aulibugyal (pastureland) which would be suitable for the Scientists' Colony.

The party found the proposal for a funicular railway unworkable and recommended that the Scientists' and the laboratory should be located on the same plateau to obviate daily journeys by road, railway or otherwise. The establishment of a hydro-electric power station and arrangements for water supply would not present any difficulty. The question of finding a suitable site for an airfield has been left to be decided after the final selection of a site for the laboratory.

Transport of foodstuffs and equipment was one of the party's main headaches. Nearly 40 porters and 9 males had to be pressed in the service. They carried about 60 maunds of cereals and a bewildering variety of other petty equipment down to pins and tincture iodine for all possible emergencies. Despite the hard journeys on foot beyond the motor-head which the members of the party had to endure, each one of them returned healthier from the trip.

Relics Found In Ceylon Temple

COLOMBO,—A bronze figure representing a mythological bird or animal believed to be many hundreds of years old has been discovered in the course of dismantling a temple at Anuradhapura, in north-central Ceylon.

The figure, which has a long mouth or beak, contains gold beads and was found in one of the four limestone caskets unearthed during the dismantling. Similar objects have been found in recent excavations in this part of the Island.

All of them have been photographed and depposited in a strong room for detailed examination by experts of the Archaeological Department.—PTI-Reuter.

ANNOUNCING

Thought

A New Intellectual Weekly edited by Arthur Moore

FIRST NUMBER (SATURDAY: APRIL 16) NOW ON SALE

As its name implies, THOUGHT will not be a party paper. Its aim is to stimulate the application of reason to the changing phenomena of our time. The Indian scene will naturally fill the centre of the picture, but India and Pakistan have their setting in a world groping its way between men and machinery to some warm common humanism. No topic will be excluded, and in addition to an editorial round-up of the significant news of the week, able writers well-known in India and Pakistan will discuss power politics, religion, philosophy, economics, poetry, art, music and scientific developments.

THOUGHT will also encourage new writers and seek to raise the standard of payment to the Indian free-lance, who has hitherto had little inducement to cultivate his talents.

Look at these names and subjects appearing in the first number:

Pakistan's Exchange Position
Bombay Today by **Frank Moraes** • Bengal Today by **Sudhindra Datta**
Cultural Transition in the U.P. by **Prem Bhatia**
Madrasi Points of View • Rajastan Union
The Middle East by **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay** (the first of a series)
Professor's Folly: An analysis of **Professor Blackett's** book on the atom bomb
Labour Prospects in Britain by **Sheila Lynd** • Tito on trial
Theories at an Art Exhibition by **Vincent Sheean:** This famous American Author offers an interesting explanation why Western art critics have missed the significance of Indian Art
A letter to Jean Paul Sartre by **Mulk Raj Anand**
Good Friday Prayer: a poem by **Antrim Oriel**
Gandhiji: The Last Phase: This is the first of a series of articles in which **Arthur Moore** will trace the evolution of Gandhiji during the latter period of his life.
Notes of the Week • Book Reviews • Correspondence

Order THOUGHT *from your news agent. Price 6 annas*
THE ARMY PRESS, KHYBER PASS, DELHI
BOMBAY OFFICE: The Twilit Publications Ltd.
81 Esplanade Mansions, Fort
CALCUTTA OFFICE: The Pioneer Consolidated Co. of India Ltd.
Oriental Assurance Buildings, 2 Clive Row

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading, monthly details Rs. 5. 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRI NIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17.

WASHED WITH
501 SOAP
THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD.

HOLY AND HISTORIC NARBADA

BY V. B. AIYER

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar has under consideration a scheme for harnessing the waters of the sacred Narbada by constructing a dam near a village 26 miles from Jubbulpore. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 100 crores. It is the strong belief of the devout Hindus that at the very sight of the holy Narbada, sins committed by a human being vanish like a candle before fire. There are Hindus who are of the view that whilst the Ganges loses every year its purifying virtues, the Narbada gains increace of sanctity and that by merely contemplating the Narbada one's sins are removed. To the Hindus, the river Narbada is a real being—"not", Col. Sleeman observes, "a representation of deity, but as itself a power and intelligence; and it is only in India that we can understand how every individual of a whole community of many millions can address a fine river as a living being, a sovereign princess, who hears and understands all they say and exercises a kind of local superintendence over their affairs, without a single temple in which her image is worshipped, or a single priest to profit by the delusion.'

Marble Rocks

The famous Marble Rocks which lie at a distance of twelve miles to the south of Jubbulpore form a narrow gorge two miles in length through which the river Narbada flows. The series of the rocks starts from a waterfall when the Narbada gushes out from a height of about 30 feet. The waterfall is a powerful one and the water below presents the appearance of boiling milk. The skirting cliffs are of pure marble and basalt, white or cream veined with black, blue, yellow and pink. Various kinds of birds flutter above in a joyous mood, from every projection of the Marble Rocks, hang long black nests of bees which want very little noise to become a dreadful menace to visitors, monkeys indulge in their usual pranks and at a spot 100 feet above the stream, leap from one side to the other. In many places the rocks stand to a height of nearly 125 feet. To go on a cruise, by boat one cannot but think of the terrible consequences if a portion of the rock were to come down. If the full beauty of the Marble Rocks is to be appreciated, they should be seen by moonlight. "The charm of the Marble Rocks" says a chronicler, "is enhanced in a moonlight at which time, more than any other, the mystery and majesty of this "Marvel of the East" appeals to the imagination. Serenity and calmness of the deep waters, mountains already made whiter by the tropical moonlight, mysterious shadows made deeper by contrast, all these combine to present a spectacle that may not have been enjoyed by each and everybody. The only sounds you may hear are the splash of the car, a shrill cry of some bird or an occasional note from the song of a distant boatman. Devoid of these, even a whisper might draw a whisper. Such sights have a veritable charm and impressiveness to them and marks left by them are not as may be easily erased out. One comes back a deeper and wiser man, wondering at the wonders of nature and realising that man is a mere puppet in her hands."

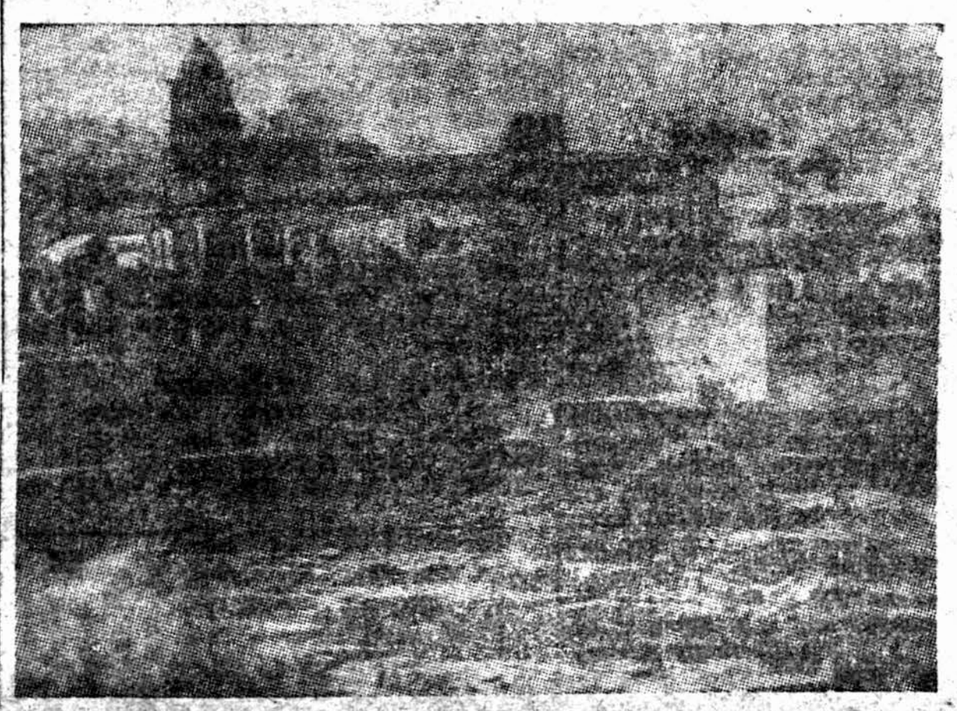
The local residents of the place give numerous names for the series of rocks like "Monkey Leap," "Horse's Hoop", "Elephant's Head," "Toad" and so on. Each name carries with it some significance. The narrowest point is the Monkey Leap. According to tradition the channel was cut by the God Indra and the guides point to the depressions in the rocks as the footprints of his elephants.

Shrine Of Onkar

The large basaltic islet, known as Mandhata rises steeply out of the Narbada and this has been considered by the Hindus as one of the prominent religious centres along the entire length of the river, in view of the fact that it contains the famous shrine of Onkar, one of the twelve reincarnations of Mahadev. In Mandhata there is the palace of the Raja of Mandhata and a visit to it revives one's memory to the revolting custom for frenzied people to hurl themselves from the cliff on the eastern end of the Mandhata island with the firm but crude belief that in their succeeding births they would be re-born as Rajahs. Mr. Malcolm in his book "Memoir of Central India", states:—"The first knowledge imparted to the infant is this vow; and the impression is so implanted in his mind as an inevitable fate that he often appears for years before he comes to the rocky precipice which overhangs the Narbada, like a man haunted by his destiny. There is a tradition, supported by popular belief, that it is incumbent to make a person whose life is saved after the tremendous fall over the rock (which is more than 120 feet) Rajah of the place; and it is further stated that this petty principality was thus obtained about 150 years ago. To prevent however the possibility of the recurrence of such a succession, the poison is mixed with the last rituals given to the devoted man and its action is usually increased by the stimulants before the dreadful leap is taken. There is, however, as at the pile of the 'sati', retreat is not permitted and armed men are ready to compel the completion of the scene, as well as to finish any remains of life that may appear after the fall." This barbaric custom was put down with a stern hand by the British in the year 1824.

Heroic Rani

In the sixteenth century, the Narbada plateau was ruled by Rani Durgavati, famed for her bravery and bewitching beauty. Her name is still revered and respected here and stories relating to her remarkable courage are recorded in glowing terms in history. Rani Durgavati was married to Dalpat who died young, leaving a son and heir named Bir Narain. She assumed the reins of the Government as Regent and conducted the administration of her kingdom on most efficient and sound lines, winning the esteem of her subjects who were Gonds. It is said that even that powerful ruler of Malwa, Bez Bahadur had to suffer defeat in her hands. At this time the Moghul Court demanded of her a tribute which she flatly refused. Some accounts mention the fact that the Moghul Emperor sent Rani Durgavati a small gold utensil signifying that she as a woman should confine herself to domestic duties and not to take upon herself the task of state administration which was the sphere of men. In return the Rani sent Akbar a gold 'pinjan' meaning that if it was her duty as a female to engage herself in household work, then his duty was to clean cotton. This enraged Akbar who had also a covetous eye on a white elephant which was in the Rani's possession.



On the bank of the Narbada river lie many sacred temples which are daily visited by thousands of pilgrims. Picture shows a group of temples on the bank of the river in Onkraj State. On the left is seen the famous temple dedicated to God Onkar.

Fight With Moghuls

The Mognul Emperor, though determined to wage a war against Rani Durgavati did not exhibit outwardly even a slight trace of hostility towards her. At first, she had an army of twenty thousand men, but in later years disbanding a large part of her army, she had only 500 men with her. The Moghul Court sent an army in 1564 under the leadership of Asaf Khan against the Rani. She was ill-prepared for war, and there was no other altenative for her but to move for safety to the forests. Her heart bled white when she heard that the Moghul Army was looting and plundering her villages. Gathering round her 5,000 Gonds, she faced the great Moghul Army with fortitude. Majestically seated on an elephant, the Rani encouraged her men to fight valiantly. The battle proved indecisive and the armies withdrew after sunset. She expressed a desire to shift the army to a nearby stategic hill and attack the Moghul Army by night. But her men took the contrary view with the result that when the next day came, Rani Durgavati was staggered to find the Moghul Army on the top of the hill. Thus the Moghuls were in a most advantageous position. She again mounted her favourite elephant and the battle began. A Chronicler writes:— Such a conflict took place that throwing away guns and arrows, the combatants seized each other's collars and fought hand to hand". The Moghul army suffered a huge loss, and at this juncture its artillery began to work causing havoc on the Rani's army. Her son was wounded and taken to a safe spot. Along with Bir Narain many men of the army left and only a few remained in the battlefield. Despite very heavy odds against her, she remained courageously in the thick of the fight urging her men to fight to the last. Suddenly an arrow came with dazzling quickness and pierced one of her eyes. Unfortunately for her when the Rani pulled it out, a small particle remained inside thus causing her intense pain. She could suffer any amount of pain, but not humiliation at the hands of the enemy. When the mahout of her elepnant entreated her to flee to a place of safety, she treated the suggestion with the greatest scorn and contempt and said that she would rather die than retreat. When the Moghul army encircled her army, she felt that her lifework was over and snatching a dagger she plunged it into her heart. There is still a monument which marks the place where she is said to have stabbed herself to death.

One of the picturesque places on the banks of the Narbada is Maheshwar, the ancient capital of the Holkars and the home of that great ruler Ahilya Bai whose administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. Here she constructed a beautiful temple which is reckoned as one of the finest of India's architectural monuments. This was built as a memorial to her only daughter, Muchta Bai, who despite her mother's entreaties, sacrificed herself on the funeral pyre of her lord. At a critical juncture in the history of the Mahrattas when that race had fallen on evil days, Ahilya Bai shone as a single star in the firmament of the Mahrattas. She was soon after assumption of powers, able to command the veneration of one and all of her subjects. "The success of Ahilya Bai, "says Sir John Malcolm, "in the internal administration of her dominions was altogether wonderfud. The undisturbed internal tranquility of the country was even more remarkable than its exemption from foreign attack. Her cherished object in life was to promote the prosperity of all around her. She has become by general suffrage the model of a good ruler of Malwa. She could read and understand the Puranas. She was a female without vanity, a bigot without intolerance—her name has been sainted and she had been styled as Avatar and reincarnation of the Divinity. She was certainly one of the purest and most exemplary rulers that ever honoured the pages of history. Her munificence was not limited to her own territories. The beasts of the field, the birds of the air and the fish of the river shared in her compassion".

Magnetic Personality

In the discharge of her great responsibilities a deep sense of religion pervaded her. At the crucial period when the whole country had been tarnished by internecine warfare, her kingdom alone enjoyed perfect peace and tranquility and this bears an eloquent testimony to her great and unlimited capacity for efficient administration. Even the uncivilised and turbulent Gonds and Bhils came under the magic spell and magnetic personality of Ahilyabai who reclaimed them with the greatest ease to goods ways with the result that they became the guardians of public peace and protectors of the properties of the people. She was always by the side of the poor and did her best to relieve them of their wants and sufferings. A more striking tribute to her character and work was never paid than by a contemporay:— "I was in one of the principal offices at Poona during the last years of her administration and know well what feelings were excited by the mere mention of her name. Among the princes of her own nation it would have been looked upon as sacrilege to have become her enemy or indeed, not to have defended her against any hostile attempt. She was considered by all in the same light. The Nizam of Deccan and Tippu Sultan granted her the same respect as the Peshwa; and the Mohamadans joined the Hindus in prayers for her long life and prosperity". She died in her sixtieth year

The waters of Narbada stand as a symbol of purity and salvation. This virtue she owes to her descent from the body of Shiva—the symbol of might and perfection. Hence a quality superior to the Ganges, whose bath confers virtues gained by the mere contemplation of the Narbada. The Ganges comes here every year in the shape of a coal black cow—so runs the legand—dips in the Narbada and returns home "milk white" free from all pollution and sin.

THE WORLD'S FINEST ACTOR

—LAURENCE OLIVIER is the world's finest actor.

This man Olivier, who has added such lustre to the screen, is a versatile and many-sided character. He is still young—his first stage appearance was at the age of fifteen. He has played every part imaginable from Katharine in 'The Taming of the Shrew' (his first part, in which, true to the earlier Shakespearean tradition, a young boy played the girl's role), through the whole gamut of the classics and the moderns. He has had his fair share of failures as well as hits. He has been call boy, curtain raiser, stage manager, walk-on, bit player, leading man, director, star producer.

The screen 'Hamlet', though it is the high spot of Olivier's career, is in a sense no more than a confirmation of his maturity. After Henry V nobody had any doubts as to what he could do with 'Hamlet.'

For anyone else, 'Hamlet' would be the crowning achievement of a lifetime's work. Where can one go from there? But for Olivier, I am convinced, it is only the prelude to even greater triumphs.

—SAMUEL GOLDWYN In "This Week."

"Gladys tells me her Hector calls her his peach, the apple of his eye, and all kinds of pet names. Why don't you ever call me pretty things like that?" she pouted.

"How can I?" he retorted. "Hector s at Covent Garden; I'm at Billingsgate."

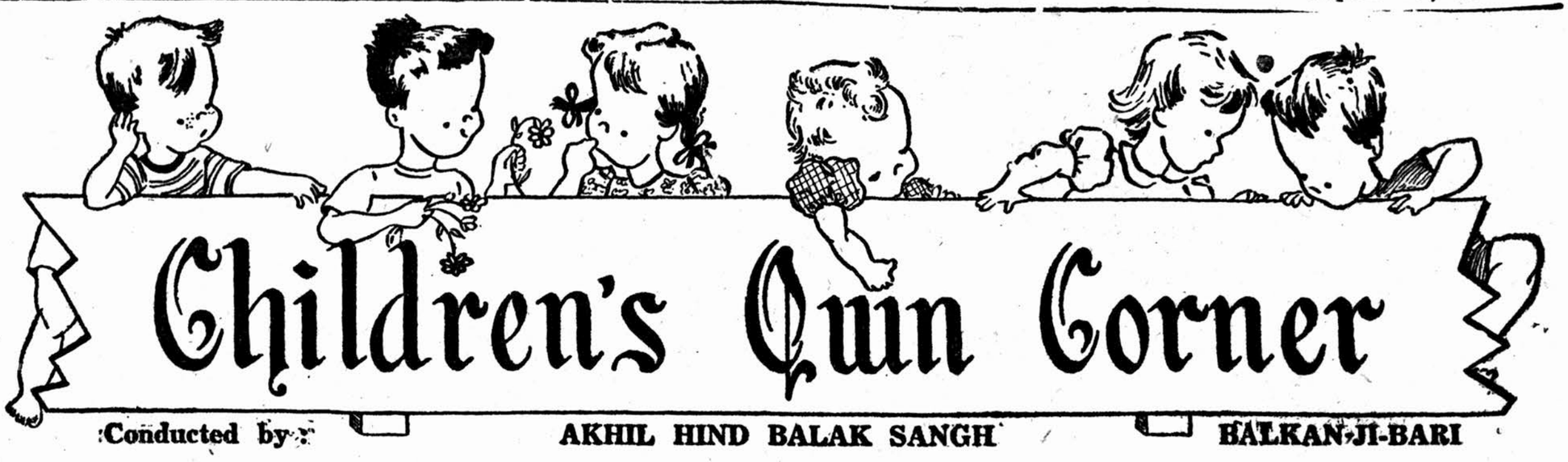
★

A boy was being interviewed by the rector of a select Glasgow school with a view to his enrolment.

"What's your name?" he was asked—and replied: "Pa'erson."

"What did you say your name was?" the rector demanded, severely.

"Pa'erson," repeated the boy, adding "with two t's."



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Baby was one of the most beautiful young horses you could ever imagine. She lived on a farm with Vallabh and Vallabh's daddy. On Saturday mornings, Baby pulled a little wagon full of begetables to the market in the big city.

On market day, Vallabh's father lifted him up on the driver's seat of the little wagon. Then he climbed up himself and took hold of Baby's reins. "Giddap", he said to Baby And Baby started pulling the little wagon to market, her hoofs going clippety-clop, clippety-clop!

Baby was a very obedient horse She always obeyed Vallabh's dad. In the big city where the traffic was dangerous she was very careful.

But one Saturday morning in spring, Baby did something she had never done before Perhaps she had a touch of spring fever.

This is what happened. Baby pulled Vallabh and his daddy in the little wagon to the big city. The traffic was very busy. Baby had been very obedient until she had to stop for a red traffic light. Then a streetcar stopped alongside the little wagon. The streetcar windows were open wide because it was warm day.

Experience With Lady

All at once, Baby put her head right in one of the open windows in the streetcar! She rested her long nose smack on the lap of a lady! The lady had her hat on her lap! And the hat was trimmed with violets!

"Help! Help! Help!" screamed the lady. "Get this hose of my lap!" And then the lady fainted.

Baby began to eat the violets on the lady's hat. The lady's screams didn't bother her a bit. She just stood there, her neck stretched over the window ledge, her ears twitching her great brown eyes sarring quietly about her The other passengers laughed and shouted. The motorman changed his bell. Vallabh pulled hard on the reins. Daddy shouted, "Back up back up!" The motorman shook his fist.

But Baby wouldn't budge!

Finally the motorman called out to Vallabh's father. "Say, Mister" he said, "you'd better get your horse out of my streetcar o there will be touble; mark my word!"

"Dear me", said Vallabh's daddy "we've got to do something!"

Vallabh thought a minute He had an idea.

"Have you any sugar, Daddy?" he said

"By God, I have", said his father "I never thought about it."

Sugar Plays The Trick

He took a lump of sugar out of his pocket.

He held it up so that Baby could see it out of the corner of her eye. "Nice Baby," he said, 'have some sugar."

Baby lifted her head from the lady's lap. She stopped chewing the violets Her nostrils opened wide. She could smell the sugar!

And all at once she drew her head out of the streetcar window. The lady came out of her faint. The other passengers sat down again. The motorman ran up to the front and drove the streetcar away fast.

Baby got her piece of sugar. But she also got a scolding. She looked very sorry about the whole thing. In fact, she even whinnied to tell Vallabh and father she was sorry.

Never again after that did Baby stick her head in a streetcar window. Even though she passed at least one streetcar every time she pulled the little wagon to the big city.

Vallabh's daddy said it was because she had gotten over her curiosity.

But Vallabh said it was because the violets on the hat didn't taste so good as they looked.

What do you think?

Before Going To Bed

Fortunate are the children to whom bedtime means story time! And fortunate are the mothers who have established the custom of reading or reating a story to their youngsters before tucking them in for the night! Sharing a storw is one of the keenest pleasures for all concerned that one can find in the rearing of a family. writes Sara Emerald Nelson.

"I'm not really a good reader", one mother may protest. Well, little children are not too critical, so begin passing on stories to them when they are quite small, and, as the mutual interest grows Mother will find she improves with practice.

'II don't know what stories to choose, another mother may say. When children are very young the jingly nursery rhymes are most appealing. Even today's babies, brought up by the most modern methods, like to clap their chubby little hands to:

"Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker s man
Bake me a cake as fast as you can".

And surely there will ever be a void in the life of any baby who has not had his fingers and toes tweaked to:

"This little pig went to market,
This little pig stayed at home".

One can scarcely call these baby-talk rhymes, stories; yet they do form the groundwork for story-telling. The child's interest is caught—he gives quiet attention—and so he absorbs something outside of his nursery sphere. Following after such rhymes as the two quoted come many well-known old stand-bys JACK AND JILL and those other two Jacks—JACK HORNER and JACK SPRATT—can be accompanied with just enough action of the hands to make them fun for little listeners.

Music Hath Charms

Music can be correlated most pleasantly with the stories. The mother of three small lads, whom I know well, is very musical; she taught her sons to sing nursery rhymes almost as soon as they could talk.

Of course, we should not restrict our story time to nursery jingles alone. Short, simply-worded tales from the Mahabharata, from fairy lore, and from those that are in the children's sections of good magazines may all help to form a nucleus of the children's own library. The practice, too, of making a scrapbook containing any worth-while stories which you cull from periodicals, is increasingly beneficial.

"If I have children of various ages how can I choose stories to suit all their tastes?" is the question troubling some mothers. Present-day child educators tell us that we must not "talk down' to a child. It is better to use a few words that he does not understand than to speak in the babyish terms he thinks are beneath him. Taking this advice, Mother or Daddy should read or tell a story suited to the oldest child of the group.

Just An Idea

As the proverb says, There is a remedy for everything, could man find it.

Protecting The Fruit

Birds often do a great deal of damage to fruit in the garden because they are not content with eating a few fruits but spend hours pecking at many This is largely because during hot. dry weather birds suffer badly from thirst and naturally turn to juicy fruits

You can protect the fruit to some extent by placing dishes of water in the garden You will find that the birds may drink this and leave the fruit alone.

Teachers Go To School

About a thousand teachers are taking a "busman's holiday" at the Loughborough College Summer School the largest in England. They are using part of their summer break to learn to become better at their own work of teaching. They will bring their knowledge up to date, learn the latest methods developed since they went to college, and will study suggested new approaches to school programmes.

In the specialist branches there will be courses in art, pottery, weaving, bookbinding, metalwork, basketry, and woodwork. There is also an emphasis on courses for physical training, and for the coaching of athletics and many sports, for which the College has unique facilities.

Carving His Name

Gridharlal had taken a liking to the boy next door.

"He's a bright lad," he said to his neighbour. "He'll carve a name for himself one day."

"The young rascal's done that already," replied Father, "on the new front gate."

Join Balkan-ji-Bari

Who have not yet joined the great brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari? Please send for its full particularrs and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. stamp for postage, etc. from Dada—

Dada will be glad to hear from your any day, always. JAI HIND!

Winning CONTRACT By

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

WEST opened the diamond king. North's ace won and South discarded his two remaining diamonds on the heart ace-king. Next he led a club and the king fell to West's ace. West returned a club and dummy discarded a diamond, South winning the trick. Declarer then led the spade ace, for the contract was now "in the bag" against anything but all four trumps in one hand. However, West did have all the spades, and his three trump tricks defeated the contract 400 points. This was a big swing against the possibility of making his redoubled contract which would have counted 530 points plus a 700-point rubber bonus.

South bemoaned the fate that stacked all the trumps against him. However, after the first three tricks had been played, declarer could see that nothing short of a four-nothing trump break could defeat him, so he should have taken steps to circumvent that very distribution. The first such step would have been to lead a second diamond from dummy and ruff it instead of leading up to the clubs. This would have given him to added advantage of leading the club ten from his own hand. It would not be impossible that West might fail to play his ace. But West should play the ace, although his case still would be hopeless.

Assuming that he return a club, South would win, then ruff a good club in dummy in order to trump another diamond. Then South leads the last club and trumps with dummy's ten-spot. No distribution of the trumps can touch him now, for when he ruffs a heart and West overruffs, West must lead back a trump. Thus declarer limits his trump losers to two tricks and makes his redoubled contract.

North-South vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ 10 4 2
♡ A K J 10 9 8
◇ A 10 5
♣ 7

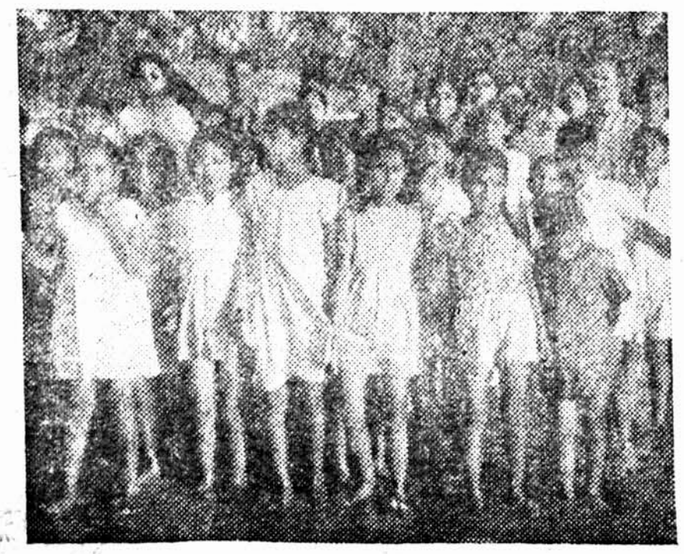
WEST
♠ K Q J 3
♡ 7 4
◇ K Q 6
♣ A 8 5 2

EAST
♠ —
♡ Q 6 5 3 2
◇ 8 7 3 2
♣ 9 6 4 3

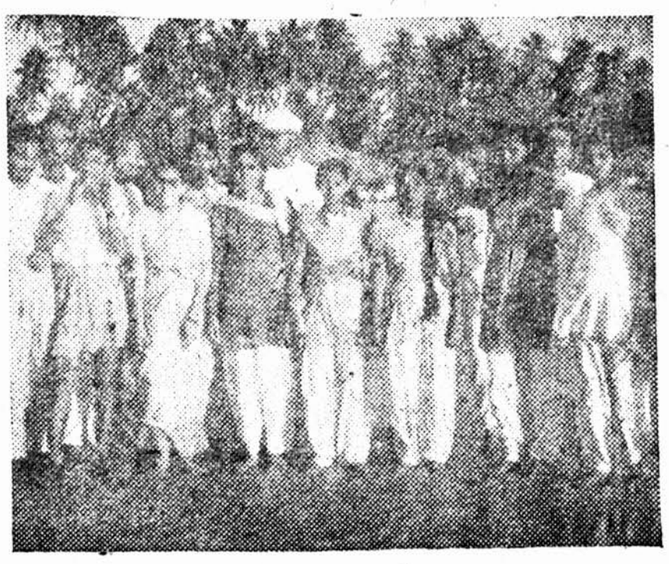
SOUTH
♠ A 9 8 7 6 5
♡ —
◇ J 9 4
♣ K Q J 10

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♡	Pass	1♠	Dbl.
3♡	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Redbl.	All Pass		



A happy day at the sea-shore.



The Sindhi displaced Bari Workers at Juhu.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Art-fine and applied—Tradition rejects divorce and distinctions—Injustice to hereditary artists—scope of technical education—India's plastic industry—Central organisation of art.

Art is one of India's vital interests which have suffered the most during the foreign rule. In the first instance, it has come to connote painting only and at times also sculpture. The interpretation of art in such a restricted sense is repugnant to the Indian concept. Then come the invidious and illogical distinctions like fine and applied art. The divorce of craft from art in repudiation of the irrevocable basic art tradition of the country.

Repugnant To Tradition

The term applied art has a much wider significance; and yet it has more or less come to mean commercial art and more frequently poster-designing. The invidious distinctions which have gained popularity since the advent of the foreign rule show how art has been unjustifiably split up and how jealousies and fissiparous tendencies have crept in the art world. The latter point will be well illustrated by the most unreasonable demand, which was recently made in Bombay, for the separation of commercial art from fine art.

But now it appears that the tradition will again rise into prominence. In this connection Bombay's Premier Mr. B. G. Kher made a few encouraging observations while replying, a few days ago, to the debate in the Legislative Assembly on a cut motion which was moved on behalf of commercial art. The artist in ancient India, said Mr. Kher, was also an excellent craftsman; he had brought romance even to pots and pans. Rejecting the plea for the separation of commercial art, he declared his conviction that, there was no divorce between pure and applied art.

Range Of Art

If Indian art in its comprehensive sense is placed in its proper perspective the truth of Mr. Kher's statement will be fully realised. It will also reaffirm the principle that the canvas or paper is not the only medium which the creative genius needs for its manifestations. In ancient times, art was painted on a flat surface, it was carved in stone or wood and was engraved on or shaped in metal.

The same motif was portrayed in more than one medium. Art remained constant, while its medium varied. It had, thereby, a wide range applicability extending to and ending in industry. The sculptor, wood carver or engraver was as much an artist as was the painter. The artist was a craftsman in the sense that the was conversant with the technical processes involved in the manipulation of the medium in which he preferred to work.

What is known, in modern times, as industrial art was an extension of art itself in the past. The artist had made art accessible to the people through various media and channels among which industry and architecture were prominent. In fact art was implicit in the concept of industry. Mr. Kher struck a sigificant note when he remarked that decadence started when art and craftsmanship were separated. Modern India needs to be made aware of the shocking state of decadence which was the inevitable consequence of the separation of craft from art that was forced under the foreign influence

And Today!

The self styled elite, who meet at art-functions in fashionable hotels and clubs—a world of their own—still continue to be under the wrong impression that the artist means a painter or at times a sculptor trained in a modern school. They have been led to believe that hereditary workers like sculptors, woodcarvers, designers and architects are craftsmen and not artists. Such preferences and prejudices, which are prevalent in the so-called high circles, are responsible to no small extent, for the reprehensible neglect apart the country's potential of creative abilities and technical skill.

There was not only no divorce between pure and applied art, but there was an intimate and indissoluble tie between them. No branch of art had wandered away from the main stream. Such a wonderful unity was frustrated by the illogical distinctions of art like fine and applied and of artists like the trained and untrained. Trained painers, who have occupied the privileged position of artists, rarely think of art in terms of its applicability to practical purposes. Commercial art has formed its own fraternity and industrial designing is considered to be something different from art. This is the funny situation today.

Schemes of art and technical education, which the Government has before it, are based upon the existing order. They are, therefore, likely to accentuate the differences and overlook the fundamental unity of the country's art traditions. Again their benefits will, in a large measure, accrue to educated candidates intending to be technicians and craftsmen. It is not clear how the Government proposes to help cottage workers—designers and craftsmen of the hereditary class—in developing their designs and improving their technique. Direct and liberal encouragement to them should be considered as indispensable to the revival of arts and cottage industries which is one of the aims of the development programmes of the Government.

A stone — carving of "Natraj" by Sabannovar of the Reay Art workshops, of Sir J. J.. School of Art.

Bombay's Scheme

With reference to the schemes of art and technical education, the report of the Art Education Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay deserves careful attention of the Government of India. The Committee has rejected the prevalent invidious distinctions of art and has enunciated the principle that craftsmen should be good artists and good craftsmen. It has recommended a two years' preparatory art course to be compulsory for all the specialised courses, including commercial art which is seeking to retain its isolation. It has, moreover, assigned to craft its legitimate place in art education—both specialised and general.

Industrial design is a branch of art education whose significance is not fully appreciated in India. The Bombay Committee has recommended the institution of a specialised course of industrial design in its scheme of art education, and has also outlined a plan for the organisation of the Reay Art workshops of the Sir J. J. School of Art into a well equipped centre of craft training and industrial design and as a model for similar workshops to be attached to other art schools which would come into existence in the province of Bombay. It has at the same time made concrete suggestions for encouragement to craftsmen. There was no divorce between pure and applied art in the past, and there should be none in future if a report like that of Bombay's Art Education Committee is given effect to.

Technical Education

In his presidential address to the Conference of Principals of Technical Institutions held at Nagpur, Sir J. C. Ghosh, Director General of Industries, Government of India, discussed a few points which are of immediate importance to industrialism of the country. He stated that it was not enough to have engineers who would run the machinery imported from abroad, but that it was necessary to have engineers who could help in manufacturing machinery in India. The manufacture of machinery is implicit in the principle of self-sufficiency in industry. It is for the Government to take the initiative in the matter and to give a right lead to industrialists.

Technical education, said the Director General of Industries, formed an integral part of the industrial plan of advanced countries. This is a point which require to be deeply impressed upon industrialists. The apprentice system, to which he made a reference, is almost unknown in India. It is this system which places industrial concerns and art schools in direct and intimate contact. Training in a subject like industrial design needs practical experience in factories, but it can be made possible only when the apprentice system is introduced in industry. The Government is now going to sponsor a bill which aims at marking the apprentice system a part of the management of industrial concerns. Legislative measures which are intended for the stabilisation and growth of various industries should emphasise allocation of industrial designers in the concerns in which they are needed.

Indian Plastics

Plastic industry in India is a recent development, but even in early stages, it has not only to face foreign competition but has to rely upon foreign imports for the supply of basic raw materials. The Government of India has referred, to the Tariff Board, the claim of the industry for protection; and the Tariff Board has decided to hold a public inquiry.

When placed on a sound footing, plastic industry will be capable of producing a large variety of articles of daily use and possibly at cheaper prices. It will then probably come into conflict with certain college industries such as wood, ivory, metal and glass work by placing parallel articles in the market. The Tariff Board should take, into consnderation, a situation of competition of material which might arise; and the Government should see that no cottage industry is hit by plastics or any other similar industry.

The Tariff Board should also give thought to the question of the designs of plastic goods. India's plastic products should be distinctive in designs. They should not be mere imitations of foreign articles. While inaugurating the Plastic exhibition held recently in Bombay, this point was well stressed by Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Tariff Board, when he said "It should be our ambition to produce plastics not merely by copying from other countries but also by developing our own resources and technique". Originality is the keynote of success in every enterprise, and it should be so in the case of plastics industry.

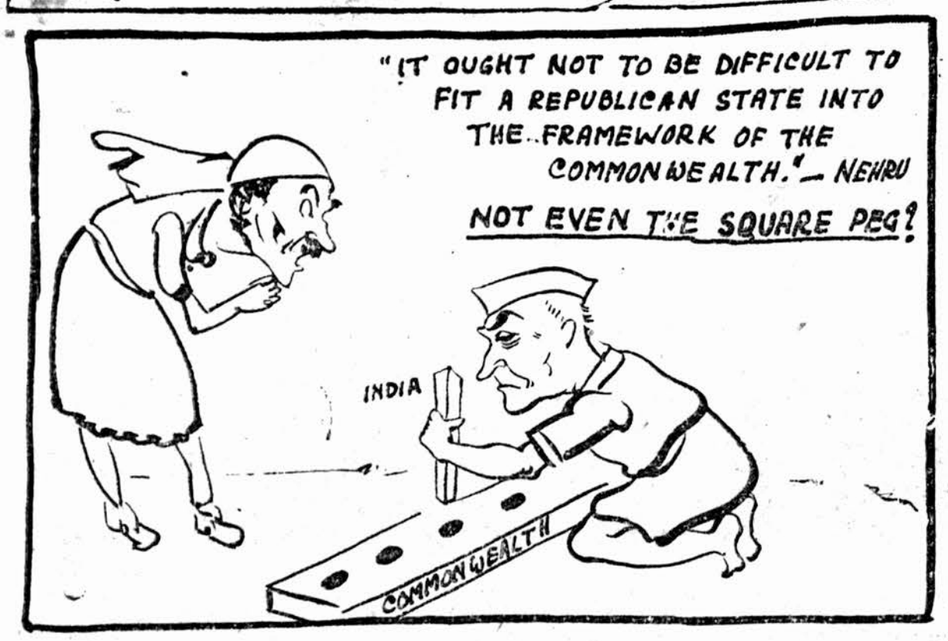
All India Leadership

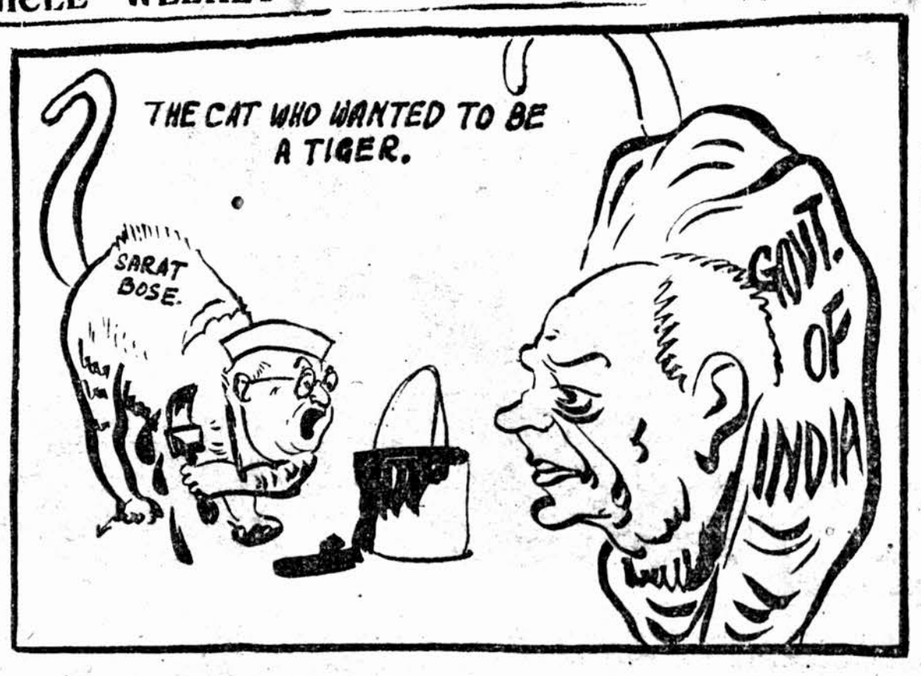
The All-India Association of Fine Arts, which has its head office at present in Bombay, is the only institution which was originally founded as a central body of art. It is entirely a new organisation with a federal constitution and not any reconditioned old provincial art society. The Association has now formed an influential regional committee at New Delhi and has found a warm response from artists in the capital. In the meanwhile, some peculiar developments are reported to have taken place in the art-world of Delhi. A letter appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of April 8 throws ample light on them.

All India leadership in art has, for a long time, been an obsession to a local society of New Delhi which is styled as the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society having failed in the technique of inviting conferences in order to achieve its objective, this society, prompted by its unabated ambition to emerge as a central body, is now said to have adopted a federal constitution. The very fact, that the art societies and institutions which have founded the All-India Association, did not accept any existing society as such is a challenge to the claim of this society to be a federation.

Is this society fully representative of the artists of Delhi,—which it claims as a pocket borough. The letter referred to above offers reply in the negative by disclosing that the majority of the society artist members had sent a memorial to its president dissociating themselves from the move made by it. The letter further states that the same artists numbering 21 have formed a separate group known as the Delhi, shilpi, Chakara—and have affiliated it to the All India Association. The Government of India, which does not seem to be inclined to displease the Delhi society should at least find out why some artists should have formed a separate group which an older society was proclaiming itself as a second federation?

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017


"IT OUGHT NOT TO BE DIFFICULT TO FIT A REPUBLICAN STATE INTO THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.'— NEHRU
NOT EVEN THE SQUARE PEG?
INDIA
COMMONWEALTH



I have received the following interesting and illuminating letter from A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India

"Your article—"Sports Jottings"—in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 3rd April has just been shown to me

"I am writing without delay to state that you have indulged in personal statements which can only be classified as low, mean and malicious and in addition the article is a tissue of gross misstatement of fact

"The undernoted two statements are utterly false and grossly libellous:

"It is rather amusing to see this one time British sycophant who was taking his orders from Lord Willingdon, the arch-Imperialist, now plumping for National leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Sardar. I may mention here, by the way that De Mello also planned to build a Stadium at Delhi in the name of the present Prime Minister of India

"I do not mean to suggest that the Pandit and the Sardar are not worthy of such memorials. But what teases me to the quick is that the person who wanted the Ranji Trophy to be replaced by the Willingdon Trophy.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

DE MELLO'S BOMBARDMENT—CHALLENGES TO WILLINGDON—REJECTION OF KNIGHTHOOD—GREAT OPPORTUNITY MISSED—SUSPENSION OF AMARNATH—EX-PARTE JUDGMENT—THE LALA'S DENIAL—BACK-DOOR REPRESENTATIVES—A VICIOUS METHOD—COMMONWEALTH CRICKETERS' VISIT.

should now come forward to idolise our National leaders. 'O Tempora O Mores!"

CHALLENGES TO WILLINGDON

"Re: 1 (above) how dare you refer to me as a British sycophant—! did have among my numerous "sportsmen" friends, the British sportsmen in this country but far from receiving orders from Lord Willingdon I challenged him on—(a) the appointment of 'Vizianagram' as Captain in England, and (b) The return of Amarnath to India (both in 1935/36) and thereby preferred to reject a Knighthood recommended by H.E. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan (The Then President—Cricontrol—India).

"I can state without fear of contradiction that no Indian in Indian sports would have acted as vigorously, unselfishly and strongly in the matter as I did

"Re: 2 (above): This is another grossly false statement. Here again I can state without fear of contradiction that it was I who fought with the backing of the late Maharaja of Patiala—then (President CCI) and won against the joint action of Lord Willingdon and R.E. Grant Govan (President—Cricontrol) in their endeavours to replace the already donated and accepted Ranji Trophy."

REJECTION OF KNIGHTHOOD

I am so overwhelmed with this terrific onslaught that I am unable to muster sufficient courage and strength to fine another broadside against the august personage. I have been trying to draw upon my imagination to see Tony de Mello, challenging the mighty Moghul of Delhi. Poor old Willingdon must have been frightened out of his wits. So when Sir Sikander recommended a Knighthood for De Mello to pacify him he readily agreed. The old Viceroy must have been reminded of the valuable services rendered by De Mello in connection with the Willingdon Pavilion at Delhi

GREAT OPPORTUNITY MISSED

But De Mello, according to himself, refused to accept this badge of Slavery! He must have thrown it back at the face of the British Governor-General in a rage. Oh Tony, why didn't you tell us all this magnificent story in 1935/36, when Willingdon was here? Why did you wait all these years—till after the British Imperialists had left this country—to tell the world this noble tale of self-sacrifice in the cause of Indian Cricket? Why, Tony, didn't you resign your Secretaryship at once as Dr. Homi Kanga did from the Selection Committee? Then I—and all the Indian world—could have idolized you for your great courage and sacrifice?

SUSPENSION OF AMARNATH

In their last meeting in Bombay, the Board of Control for Cricket in India resolved to suspend Lala Amarnath, the Indian Captain 'sine die' for ungentlemanly conduct and indiscipline. I understand from a reliable source that this matter was not even on the agenda of the meeting.

The charges against Amarnath are said to be that he insulted De Mello during the Second Test Match against the West Indies in Bombay, and a press statement he is reported to have issued from Lucknow making certain allegations against the Board President.

EX-PARTE JUDGMENT

The Board of Control seem to have passed an 'exparte' judgment against the Indian Captain without laying the charges before him or without giving him an opportunity to explain himself! This is in total variance with all sense of justice and fair-play.

THE LAL'S DENIAL

Now a funny situation has arisen by Amarnath's denial that he ever gave a press interview. He has actually demanded publication of the 'charge-sheel' against him. I hope the Board of Control will furnish him and the public with it at an early date and also give him a fair opportunity to explain his conduct at its next meeting. The matter must be re-opened and decided in a fair manner.

Nobody should be suspended just without. It would have been much better if the President had not raked up the old past at such a late stage. He should have settled the dispute in an amicable manner with the captain.

BACK-DOOR REPRESENTATIVES

I understand that the meeting was packed with people who are not members of any association. It beats me how A.F.S. Talyarkhan could represent Hyderabad State and D. P. Thanawalla Gwalior of some other up-country State!

But that is what they did. This is worse than the old system of voting by proxy, because here you have an additional voice to support the arguments paraded by the ruling clique.

We have been repeatedly harangued by Bobby Talyarkhan that journalists should not be represented in any sports committee. Because that would lead to favouritism and partiality towards them. I have never agreed with this view. I feel that if you are honest and straight-forward you would not take an unfair advantage of your position in the committee. I have therefore no quarrel with Bobby in regard to his membership of the Board of Control.

A VICIOUS METHOD

But I strongly object to his representation of association with which he has no concern. At the Calcutta meeting last year he went to support De Mello in his re-election as President. Then he represented Gujerat. Now he represented Hyderabad State. What connection he has with that State I don't know. Probably he will enlighten us soon. At this rate should not be at all surprised if he transfers his loyalty next to Assam or Orissa.

Similarly Thanawalla obtained the representative authority from a state of association with which he has no concern. This is a most vicious method of representation and it must be stopped at once. The Board of Control would do well to follow the Indian Hockey Federation in this respect. It has laid down that "Representatives shall be bonafide members of the organisation which they represent and in case of Provincial and State representatives shall be residents or in the service of the Province of State which they represent.

COMMONWEALTH CRICKETERS VISIT

The Board of Control has finally decided to invite the Commonwealth Cricketers to tour India next cold weather. Who will captain the side and what will be its final composition we do not know. But their itenerary has been tentatively arranged.

In this connection I had a talk with Veteran Cricketer of India. He vehemently opposed the idea of inviting a set of players who will come here more on a pleasure trip than for serious cricket As they will have no Test status they are not likely to exert themselves as they have to do in official Test matches So these engagements would fail to rouse much enthusiasm.

* Neat Designs
* Sound Construction
* Noiseless Operation
* Economical on Electricity
* Tested by Govt. Test-House
* Guaranteed for 2 years Troublefree Service.

TRADE ENQUIRIES INVITED

GENERAL ENGINEERING & ELECTRICAL WORKS

DELHI—SHAHDARA

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

The modern method of fixing heavy plant and equipment without grouting and waiting for cement to dry is now being adopted throughout the Textile Industry. Machines can be securely fixed with Rawlbolts and put into operation *quicker* than by any other method. Can be loosened and again replaced at will

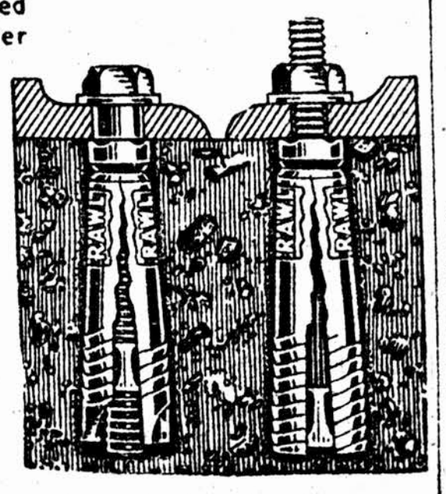
RAWLBOLTS are a DRY FIXING

Distributors for India Pakistan & Burma

THE ORIENTAL ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING CO.

NORTON BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA

No Grouting-in — No waiting for Cement to dry — THEY EXPAND



TABLET MACHINE

Offers highly nickelled brass made durable Tablet machine of 20 tolas weighing approved by Govt & Public bodies, produces 5/16". 3/8" diameters 1/2 to 10 grains elevated tablets of foreign standard shape from every kind of wet powder or tough paste. Capacity about 350 tab per hour No more details

Nett Price Rs. 15/- per V.P.P.

TABLET MACHINE WORKS, KANPUR 4.